FBIS DAILY REPORT

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[AFP]

LABOR PARTICIPATION IN ILO MISSION SOUGHT

PY262430 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1555 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May (DYN) -- Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran has sent individual invitations to the main labor organizations to "appoint a representative" to the official delegation that will go to the meeting of the ILO, according to an official communique released here today.

The communique of the Labor Ministry stated that "in order to fulfill the requirements set forth in the regulations of the ILO" Minister Villaveiran "has sent telegrams to the legal representatives of the most representative labor organizations of the country."

The communique added that in these telegrams "they are asked to state the will of each labor organization to participate in the delegation of Argentine workers to the 69th meeting of the ILO which will be held in Geneva (Switzerland) from 1 to 22 June this year, and they are invited to appoint a representative to this delegation."

Labor union sources have indicated that Villaveiran's move is a last effort to convince the workers to participate in the official delegation, so that if they refuse the government can prove to the ILO that it has done everything it could to obtain the participation of the labor organizations.

Villaveiran has been forced to make this move in view of the refusal of both the CGT-Azopardo [General Confederation of Labor-Azopardo branch] and the CGT-Brasil [General Confederation of Labor-Brasil branch] to participate in the official delegation.

HELICOPTER MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING IN CHILE

PY261935 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1432 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May (DYN) -- Reliable sources have reported here that a helicopter of the Tierra del Fuego government arrived in Rio Gallegos after an emergency landing on Chilean territory. The same sources have discarded the possibility of a diplomatic incident in this regard and added that previous reports on this event were not correct.

"From what we know, the helicopter had technical problems and landed on Chilean territory yesterday. Upon correcting the failure, the helicopter continued its trip to Rio Gallegos," the sources stated.

Previous reports have stated that the helicopter was forced to land yesterday on Chilean territory after flying over this territory, without giving further details on the causes.

IMCO SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT 26 MAY

PY261715 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Chandrika Srivastava, secretary general of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization [IMCO], arrived at the Ezeiza Airport a little before noon. Srivastava, who arrived for an official visit, was met by the UNCTAD representative, the chairman of the Pan-American Transportation Congress and representatives of the General Navy Secretariat and the Navy Headquarters.

CAL APPROVES DRAFT LAW ON BRITISH ASSETS

PY270113 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0106 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May 83 (DYN) -- Tonight the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL) made a final decision on a draft law regarding the partial or gradual lifting of the economic restrictions imposed on British assets in Argentina.

NAVY'S FRANCO TO ATTEND CARTAGENA MEETING

PY261325 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Navy Commander in Chief Ruben Oscar Franco will head the Argentine delegation that will participate in the 11th Inter-American Navy Conference. The conference will be opened in Cartagena, Colombia, on Monday. After the conference, Franco will travel to Ecuador for an official visit.

MID ANNOUNCES PRESIDENTIAL, PROVINCIAL SLATES

PY261515 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2355 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 May (NA) -- The Integration and Development Movement (MID) tonight launched officially the candidacies of Rogelio Frigerio and former Education Security Antonio Salonia for the presidency and vice presidency of the nation, respectively.

During a meeting, attended by some 400 people, the candidacies of Rodolfo Rhiner and Cancio Nicora for Formosa's governor and vice governor were also launched, along with those of Miguel Pece and Jose Cibelli in Santa Fe Province and Rodolfo Calvo and Roberto Rodriguez in Mendoza Province.

COMMUNIST PARTY RECOGNIZED IN BUENOS AIRES

PY261855 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1812 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 May (TELAM) -- Federal Judge Eduardo Marquardt, empowered to deal with electoral matters, today recognized the legal status of the Communist Party in the metropolitan district. The judge also approved the charter, the declaration of principles, and the guidelines for political action submitted by this party.

NICOLAIDES TO DEDICATE MISSILE TEST RANGE

PY261905 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1611 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 26 May (DYN) -- It was reported today at Libertador Building that Army Commander Lieutenant General Cristino Nicolaides will travel tomorrow to the Province of Cordoba to preside over the dedication of a test range for artillery, rockets, and missiles encompassing 55,000 hectares, on the northwestern part of Codoba.

Nicolaides, who will reutnr the same day to Buenos Aires, will watch in the zone of Salinas Grandes a test firing with materiel built totally in Argentina, one of the nine countries in the world that manufactures heavy artillery.

This heavy artillery, designed by the Armed Forces Scientific and Technical Research Center, was manufactured by Military Industries with raw material from the Zapla blast furnaces in the Province of Jujuy. They are, among others, the 155mm "Chiter" cannon, the 105 mm recoiless cannon, the Argentine 120 mm mortar, the 81 mm mortar, the "Pampero" multiple rocket launcher, the "Mathugo" wire-guided antitank missile, rifles, pistols, attack rifles [subfusiles], and machineguns.

Materiel was exported by Military Industries in 1982 to Latin American and European countries for a total of $50 million. Reliable sources have reported that export commitments this year amount to $120 million.

ARMED FORCES STUDYING DRAFT AMNESTY LAW

PY261200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1816 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 25 May (NA) -- The draft of the amnesty law under study by the armed forces and the government benefits those involved in "actions aimed at foiling and preventing terrorist or subversive activities whatever rights are violated."

The draft law also says that "the criminal actions and punishments resulting from crimes committed with terrorist or subversive objectives" from 25 May 1973 until the date the new amnesty law is promulgated are nullified. This regulation would benefit about 300 persons sentenced by military courts from that date.

The tentative text of the "national pacification law" -- to which NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS had access -- virtually prevents the courts from prosecuting members of the armed forces, civilians, or members of the security forces in relation to possible abuses while carrying out repression.

In this regard the draft law says that "no one will be interrogated, investigated" or questioned "in any way" because he is believed to be connected to crimes falling under the amnesty or because of the assumption that he knows about the circumstances of the crimes.

This regulation also benefits those who are in some way involved in subversive activities and who have not yet been thoroughly prosecuted.

In addition to annulling the criminal actions and punishments resulting from subversive or antisubversive actions, the law reportedly annuls the civil actions resulting from these actions. It is said that after civil actions are annulled "a special law will determine government regulation for damages."

As has been unofficially reported about the draft law, "the high leadership of the terrorist organizations" and the military personnel "sentenced by the military courts" will reportedly be excluded from the benefits of the law.

According to reliable sources, the draft law is still in the analysis stage in the military commands. There are reportedly disagreements about its content and there is even doubt whether it is necessary to approve a law of this type.

LA NACION WARNS OF OUTBREAK OF SUBVERSION

PY260259 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 21 May 83 p 8

[Editorial: "Violence Once Again?"]

[Text] Although there are some isolated incidents, we must accept the fact that political violence and indiscriminate repression against subversion have substantially decreased in the last 3 or 4 years, so much so as to lead us to believe that these isolated incidents concerned old, open wounds, about which there were undoubtedly many questions, but which were mainly things of the past never overcome.

However, recent incidents that have come to the public's attention lead us to believe that violence will again reign among us. First there was the death in Cordoba of a prominent Montonero leader; then there was the killing in the northern sector of Buenos Aires of another subversive and of a leader of the leftist sector of the Justicialist Party who had a background of subversive activities in the seventies.

The reports issued in this regard by police and official sources differ so much from those issued by politically interested sources that they only add more confusion to an incident that is confusing in itself, as is the violent death of these two persons in nearby Zarate. In view of the cruel and long struggle that our country has experienced, there is a natural skepticism about any report issued in this regard, either by the military government, political activists, or ideologues. Nevertheless, there is certain evidence -- which may either be real or created on purpose to justify repressive actions for which the governments of the past 7 years have had to pay a high political price and which have so greatly contributed to our international isolation -- which leads the community to suspect and fear that we are witnessing an outbreak of subversion.

Therefore, our country is now facing two very serious dangers: the outbreak of subversion, something which loomed over a long period of our country's life and which filled Argentine homes and institutions with uncertainty; and the implementation of repressive methods which -- like terrorism -- are not only contrary to the most elemental judicial and ethical rules, but which will also submerge Argentine society in anguish and insecurity, because when the forces of the law do not act in keeping with the law citizens are caught between two fires. Since it is a loser on both counts, society feels defenseless and abandoned, and subversion is victorious under both circumstances. Argentina has experienced this situation once, and it cannot allow this experience to be repeated. Therefore, justice must resort to all the means that are granted by the law and undertake an urgent investigation until this incident is completely cleared up and those who are directly responsible for the crime and, those who instigated it, if there are any, are punished.

However, even more important than this, since it directly affects the national institutionalization process, is the fact that the government and other responsible organizations should keep the country and political organizations well informed about the reorganization plans of guerrilla groups and terrorists just as it did with the document that it published in this same issue. Society will arrive at its own conclusions, but officials must try to inspire a minimum of confidence with their acts.

If recent evidence indeed shows that there is an unfortunate outbreak of subversion, it will be necessary to confront it. But we must do so in keeping with the law and not by enforcing arbitrary measures. We must keep in mind that the distance between the law and arbitrary measures is the same one that separates justice from vengeance. If indeed we must deal with subersion, we must do so this time by strictly following the law. A society that his enthusiastically launched itself to the restoration of its citizens' rights and in which political parties are fully dedicated to reinforcing the institutionalization of the country would be an insurmountable barrier for any neosubversive effort; but it would not tolerate any offical response against subversion other than what is established by the law.

The state must confront with all its power all the threats of political violence, if there are any; but it must also avoid the nefarious threat of implementing repressive measures through illegal means.

It is in this essential difficulty of upholding the rights of the community and safeguarding peace without hindering individual rights, of confronting illegalities by complying and making people comply with the law, of confronting subversive violence with the order of justice where the most precious virtue and the highest ideal of democracy lies.

LA PRENSA ON SOVIET POLICY, SUBVERSION

PY241835 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 May 83 pp 1, 4

[J. Iglesias Rouco commentary "At the Service of the USSR"]

[Excerpts] Nothing exists without a cause -- Aristotle.

It is honorable to let the world know about honorable things -- Euripides.

The death of Cambiasso and Pereyra Rossi and the documents that, according to the military, were seized from terrorist leader Yaguer -- who was recently killed -- have placed the government, the electoral process and Peronism in a difficult position (because Peronist leaders have just declared that Pereyra Rossi is one of their "companeros").

According to our sources, this event may have caused strong tensions within the leadership of the dying regime over the last few days. Even the possibility of replacing the president has been considered again. In this regard, the alleged lack of "coordination" -- let us call it that -- between the II and III Army Corps on the one hand and the I Army Corps and some groups of the Army High Command on the other -- not to mention the Presidency -- during the action at which Pereyra Rossi was killed has only served to stress, according to political sources, the reasons for the president's replacement. There is speculation that even before this episode some major military sectors were planning to stage a coup, a self-stage coup in which at least the president would be replaced and a government of "national unity" would be created in June. However, reliable sources have told us that the plan was "suspended" during the last meetings held by the military. It remains to be seen whether or not this "suspension" becomes a definite cancellation in the future.

Obviously, the episode has also affected the military sector that is in favor of an alliance with unions, since the labor sector has strongly condemned the regime for the death of Cambiasso, who, according to the "process", had either direct or indirect links with subversion, and of Pereyra Rossi, a well-known Montonero leader. In other words: This episode has undoubtedly revealed that no sooner has the "institutionalization" process begun than Peronism again appears, as in 1972, as the Trojan horse of leftist terrorism and rightist fascism. This is no surprise because, after all, Peronism is merely the result of both trends.

However, nobody has failed to notice that the long report just released by the government to major party leaders, which includes copies of documents allegedly handwritten by Yaguer and of the many forged papers used by terrorists, makes only a brief reference to a trip that Vicente Saadi made to the USSR in the 1950's and to his alleged contacts in the GDR. But it has not a single reference to wither the Castro regime (perhaps because of the embraces of Mr Costa Mendez and General Bignone with Mr Castro) much less to the USSR in any context, not even in regard to the Argentine subversion ideology. Such an omission is, indeed, very striking.

Or perhaps it is not so striking. In the first place, the regime is no longer accepted in the West and, therefore, it must take care of the chances it has in the East. But the United States and European countries have a much more convincing explanation. According to highly reliable political and diplomatic circles, the leaders of the "process" are also very likely to have understood the true scope of the Soviet strategy, a strategy in which they may feel they are personally safe. Because, even though it is true that the USSR and its allies, without exclusion of Mr 'Arafat, have trained and provided logistical support for the Argentine subversive movement, it is also true that they have done it only to the degree that is strictly necessary to keep the danger of terrorism alive in Argentina, always taking care not to let the danger become an "alternative" for power. (In this area, Moscow's strategy in Argentina may be temporarily -- only temporarily -- different from its strategy in Central America). This way, Western sources remark, terrorism has acted and is still acting in Argentina like a mere incentive and "justification" for a contradictory military power that will essentially result in Argentina's shifting from the West. This is highly advantageous for the USSR. In other words, the USSR needs a military regime -- or a "democracy," that must be as contradictory as the regime -- ruling over the nation in order to do as it wishes with this country. What is their goal? Very simple: They want to have a reliable source of cheap food while they are carrying out their world strategic escalation, and they also want to create a new area of destabilization in the West.

Moscow, the above sources add, has already achieved its goals in Argentina. Why should it advocate a change in the system now? On the contrary, Moscow needs to safeguard the status-quo, that is, the military "process" itself or, possibly, a mixed regime (obviously based on a labor-military alliance) that should be allied with and dependent on the previous one. For this purpose, Moscow should help create the conditions that will make the regime essential, namely, socioeconomic instability and terrorism. These conditions should go along with international support that will contribute to Argentina's isolation from the West, that is, a situation in which Argentina will turn into a mere reliable, cheap food source. That is why Soviet propaganda and diplomacy have not criticized the human rights policy of the "process" and have supported the regime's actions in the Malvinas and Beagle disputes over the last 7 years.

Some may find this explanation too speculative, but it is the only one that fits actual facts and, above all, the Soviet policy in this part of the world.

Unfortunately, Argentina, and even its most strongly anticommunist and anti-Soviet sectors have been an excellent breeding ground for Soviet strategy. According to our sources, those sectors may now be struggling against not only "the immediate acceptance" of the "proposal" the pope submitted in 1980 over the Beagle dispute, but also against the other Vatican plan, the one we referred to a few days ago which suggests that Argentina and Chile should sign a "perpetual" peace treaty and continue negotiations in Rome for several years under the mediation of the holy father. This plan was rejected by General Galtieri and Admiral Anaya in 1982, but the secret Vatican envoys to Buenos Aires again proposed it during their conversations with politicians and government officials about 1 and 1/2 months ago. As far as we know, this is the text of the draft agreement that the envoys put forth:

"Argentina and Chile, through their duly authorized representatives and in the presence of the mediator, solemnly agree before themselves and before the pope:

"1. To preserve, strengthen and promote inalterable ties of peace and perpetual friendship between themselves;

"2. To always settle peacefully all existing disputes or differences that may arise in any sector of their mutual relations and, therefore, to perpetually refrain from using force, from directly or indirectly resorting to any kind of threat to use force, and from adopting any measure that may jeopardize their harmonious bilateral relations.

"The Governments of Argentina and Chile concur that this agreement will come into force today.

"The present agreement may be included, how and when deemed appropriate, in the final treaty that will settle the dispute over the southern zone under the mediation of His Holiness John Paul II, in which successful conclusion the two nations reiterate their confidence."

According to our sources, the envoys reportedly said that in return for this treaty the Vatican would even be willing to guarantee to the two countries that the popes who succeed John Paul II will continue with the mediation if no agreement is reached during John Paul II's tenure. The sources also give assurances that Chile has already agreed to the proposal, despite opposing opinions from the "hawks" of the Chilean Navy staff who reportedly attempted to force Pinochet to reject the "proposal" in 1980.

Nevertheless, the Argentine Military junta, which has already decided not to adopt a position on the "proposal," has not given its opinion on this new project either, despite the fact that acceptance of its might strengthen our country's external front, today in jeopardy more than ever before, and might also free the junta -- and also the most intransigent nationalistic sectors -- from an excessively weighty responsibility. In short, the regime seems determined to favor the Soviet strategy.

We may wonder what we could expect from populist parties if anti-Marxist military men have adopted such a position. Here is a token: A few hours ago several Peronist and Christian Democratic Party members began a campaign advocating the presence of Argentine political sectors in the "world" conference for "disarmament" and "peace" that, under the obvious auspices of the USSR, will be held in Prague in the near future -- nothing less than in Prague and with a draft statement that will condemn any "intervention" in Central America but that will say nothing about Afghanistan or Poland. Several "independent" personalities, who have even been initially anti-Soviet, have already reportedly promised to attend the conference. (Curiously enough, the MID [Integration and Development Movement] has not, despite the pro-Castro leanings that, according to the military, this movement used to have.)

Well, we will see what will happen in the next few weeks. But Argentina is running short of time, very short of time indeed, to return to good sense.

PRESIDENT REPORTS DESTABILIZING CAMPAIGN

PY270159 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0156 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Sucre (Bolivia), 25 May (EFE) -- Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo charged today that a "destabilizing campaign" has been launched against his government by "sectors" that he did not clearly identify.

Speaking in Sucre, the country's constitutional capital, at the commemoration of the 174th anniversary of an uprising seeking independence, Siles Zuazo said that "there are sectors that are determined to create an atmosphere of tension and to bring it to intolerable extremes."

Siles Zuazo decried the attitude of parties and political sectors that have irresponsibly criticized his government.

"Many of those parties and sectors," he went on, "have the clear intention of creating an atmosphere that will encourage an illegitimate disruption of the constitutional order."

The president denied any gap between the government and the people and referred to reports about a growing concentration of power "in the hands, of an alleged palace clique" as "hearsay."

Siles harshly alluded to his critics and listed the achievements of his 7-month old administration. The government prevented Bolivia's "economic collapse," put the economy in order, stabilized "in relative terms" the purchasing power of salaries, and brought the dollar speculation to a halt, he said.

Among his achievements, President Siles also listed the design of a literacy campaign, an agriculture and livestock development plan and a 4-year plan for investment and development of the energy and industrial sectors.

He complained that his government was being blamed for a crisis that was inherited from the military dictatorships and that he was being asked to provide an "overnight" solution.

"Those who attack us," Siles said, "never suggest any alternatives because they do not have any."

The president admitted that Bolivia is going through a "dramatic situation" resulting from both "the evils inherited from the dictatorships" and natural disasters like the drought in the altiplano and the floods in the plains.

"The political attack against my government will fail miserably," the president remarked.

COB SYMPATHIZERS BREAK UP PEASANT MEETING

PY270232 Paris AFP in Spanish 2042 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] La Paz, 26 May (AFP) -- A national meeting of peasant leaders linked to former President Luis Garcia Meza (1980-81) and who now support the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) headed by General Hugo Banzer Suarez has been violently broken up by another group of peasant sympathizers of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB).

Lawyer Julio Bellot reported that the main leaders of the meeting were taken to the Tupaj Katari Peasant Workers Federation headquarters in La Paz where they were beaten.

[Words indistinct] against the actions of the former leaders who must explain the illegal appropriation of union assets, said Estanislao Poma, COB Secretary for Conflicts.

Spokesmen of the Ministry of Campesino Affairs said that the national meeting was nothing more than a meeting of extreme right paramilitary groups and former leaders linked to coup plans.

Yesterday, the peasants released a document demanding the Bolivianization of the government by expelling the Communist Party from the current government.

MILITARY LEADER PLEDGES SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PY270216 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2226 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] La Paz, 25 May (EFE) -- Bolivian Armed Forces Commander in Chief Major General Alfredo Villarroel said today that if the armed forces are respected, the Bolivian civil sectors can rest assured that the democratic process will continue.

Villarroel made this statement during a public military ceremony in La Paz, where he expressed the armed forces' concern over some internal divergences within the government headed by Hernan Siles Zuazo.

General Villarroel said that, in the present circumstances, the Bolivian Armed Forces are "the main guarantee for the constitutional government," because they have reiterated that they will respect the law and the Constitution.

However, he charged that there are sectors that are "interested in discrediting the military, charging them with involvement in campaigns aimed at destabilizing the democratic process" which began in October 1982 after 18 years of military regimes.

Villarroel said that such charges are false and that the Armed Forces have reiterated their allegiance to democracy.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS $25 MILLION TO COMIBOL

PY270325 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpt] The national government has decided to grant $25 million for the operation of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, Comibol, after a meeting of the Planning Ministry, the economic cabinet and Comibol representatives.

On this occasion, the Comibol representatives explained in detail the urgent needs of this enterprise to guarantee the continuity of its production. As a result of this meeting, the government decided to immediately grant Comibol $25 million, $15 million of which will be used for the purchase of spare parts, chemicals and tools. Because these items are urgently needed, they will be shipped by air.

Union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo, referring to the meeting, said that the government decision is positive because it will prevent a reduction in mining production, due not to the miners' attitude, but to the lack of tools and spare parts. The remaining $10 million will be given to Comibol in Bolivian pesos to fulfill its obligations in the country.

COMANAGEMENT BILL FOR STATE ENTERPRISES

PY260310 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 21 May 83 pp 1, 13

[Text of state-workers comanagement bill submitted by the Bolivian Government to the Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers on 20 May]

[Text] Whereas:

The Constitution, which regulates the nation's financial economic system, rules that such a system "must strengthen the national independence and development."

Article 136, 137, 138, 139 and 145 of the Constitution, which establish the state's sovereignty over natural resources, also empower the state to manage and regulate public enterprises.

The participation of workers, through the comanagement system, in industrial state-run enterprises is an essential component of an effective and popular democracy, within the context of socioeconomic development plans based on a participation approach in keeping with historical perpective.

The participation of workers in state-run enterprises that exploit nonrenewable resources will strengthen the nation's economic and financial system described in Articles 132, 133, 134 and 135 of the Constitution.

The worker comanagement system, which is a fundamental principle of the program of government of the Democratic and Popular Unity, must be adopted in industrial enterprises of the public sector because this sector is the largest employer, producer, exporter and consumer of goods and services produced by other sectors and because worker comanagement will play a key role in the building of an independent national economy.

The worker comanagement system will mean not only that output and productivity will rise, that costs will drop and that the standard of living of workers will improve, but also that the labor movement will bear a responsiblity in the process of economic growth aimed at securing national liberation.

The worker comanagement system in state-run industrial enterprises must not be based on either purely economic goals or worker self-management, because the national and public nature of such enterprises must be preserved.

The worker comanagement system in state-run enterprises must be implemented in keeping with the nature of each enterprise, that is, taking into account whether they are public utilities, industrial or financial enterprises, and also bearing in mind particular labor, regional and economic features.

The national government is in charge of designing the nation's socioeconomic policy that must be adopted by all sectors.

It is fair to allow miners to participate in the management of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol) because they have revealed their deep patriotism and revolutionary conscience during the Bolivian people's struggle for democracy, sovereignty and national independence.

The Council of Ministers hereby decrees:

Article 1. The state-worker comanagement system is hereby established in the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, with the following objectives:

-- To defend and strengthen the national patrimony in the mining sector owned by the state, because comanagement involves an advanced system of ownership that favors the Bolivian people's general interests which all inhabitants of the national territory must defend because it belongs to the people's heritage.

-- To implement the plans and programs that the constitutional government has designed for Comibol.

-- To allow the participation of workers, through their regular organizations, in the management and direction of Comibol, so that this enterprise may become an efficient unit that generates surpluses that could be used later to support national development efforts and to improve the standard of living of workers.

Article 2. The comanagement system will be:

Comprehensive, that is, it will cover all areas, from the definition of the enterprise's general policy to decisionmaking at all levels, including prospecting for minerals, production, commercialization, purchases, supplies, and so forth.

Democratic, because it will be based on the principles of direct election of workers' representatives and alternation and revocability of their mandate, principles that the appropriate labor organizations will execute.

Jointly shared, in the sense that both the constitutional government and every Comibol worker will be held responsible for the enterprise performance.

Article 3. The comanagement administrative structure will be made up of the following organs:

a. Directorate:

It is composed of a president; a vice president; four representatives of the executive branch designated by the nation's president of the proposal of the Metallurgy and Mining Ministry, the Finance Ministry, the Planning and Coordination Ministry, and the Labor and Labor Development Ministry; and four labor representatives elected by the miners and accredited by the FSTMB [Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers.] All of them are to be confirmed by the respective supreme decree.

The president of the directorate will have right to a deciding vote.

Up until the Chamber of Deputies exercises its constitutional function, the president of the republic, in accordance with paragraph 14 of Article 96 of Constitution, will designate the metallurgy and mining minister to fill the post of Comibol directorate president.

The directorate vice president will have the right to vote and will have the qualifications to be a general manager.

The directorate vice president will be chosen by the president of the republic from a list submitted by the FSTMB.

All of the members of the directorate are equally responsible, and have full mandate to discharge their responsibilities.

B. General Manager

The general manager will be the executive head of the enterprise, and he will be designated by the Directorate. He must have the following qualifications to fill the position:

- He must be Bolivian by birth;

- He must hold a recognized degree in mining engineering, metallurgical engineering, or business administration specializing in mining; and

- He must have at least 10 years of professional experience in mining activities.

The general manager will attend the directorate meetings but will not vote.

C. Production, Financial, Administrative and Industrial Relations Managers.

They will be appointed by the Directorate and will have to meet the qualifications demanded in the enterprises new statutes.

D. Administration Council of Enterprises.

All the enterprises which are branches of Comibol will be managed by an administration council headed by a manager appointed by the Central Directorate, and made up of 3 workers democratically elected by the respective unions, and by 3 representatives of the Metallurgy and Mining Ministry, chosen from the technical and professional staff of the enterprise.

E. Open-pit Mining Council and Mills Council

Each council will have a superintendent designated by the administration council of the enterprise; 3 workers democratically elected by the respective unions; and 3 representatives of the Metallurgical and Mining Ministry, chosen from the enterprise technical and professional staff.

F. Organs at the Miners' Level

From the open-pit mining, and the mills councils down to the miners' levels, comanagement organs at each level is to implement within the enterprise both the national and sectorial objectives and policies for ecnomic, social and political development so as to strengthen Comibol as a state company and as a national patrimony.

Article 5. The comanagement administration is part of the state general structure and it is consistent with the principles of independent development, with the planning of the public sector of the national economy, and with the country's economic and social progress and the improvement of the workers' standard of living through the utilization of additional earned income. It will also adhere to the country's legal system and institutions, in questions related to taxation, labor and union affairs, fiscal and customs matters, economic and financial matters, internal and overseas indebtedness, education, social security, biddings, purchases, investments, areas of action, budget, state planning, civil and penal responsibility, internal or external fiscal control, social welfare and health care, mining legislation, salary, and any other legal requirement.

Article 6. The Metallurgical and Mining Ministry, the Labor and Labor Development Ministry, and the planning and Coordination Ministry together with the FSTMB will institute a commission charged with writing a draft of the Comibol organic statute in 60 days, to be submitted for consideration and approval by the constitutional government.

Article 7. The comanagement system instituted for Comibol through this decree will be exclusively applied to this state enterprise.

The state ministers are to implement and comply with this supreme decree within their respective portfolios.

U.S. ENVOY, AID DIRECTOR TO VISIT COUNTRY

PY261455 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to the OAS William Middendorf arrived in Bolivia during the past few hours for an official visit. He will meet with high-ranking government officials, according to sources from the U.S. Embassy in La Paz.

Middendorf has already been to Bolivia twice. During one visit here, he met with President Siles Zuazo, with the foreign minister and with other government officials and members of the legislative branch.

His presence in La Paz has been termed in diplomatic circles as an advance toward the crystalization of several bilateral cooperation programs which have been updated again by the democratic and constitutional government.

The U.S. Embassy has also reported the possibility of having the visit of the U.S. AID world director at a date yet to be confirmed.

High-ranking officials of the Reagan administration have reportedly been entrusted with the mission of holding meetings with government officials to learn about the situation of the regions and victims of drought and floods that have affected the country recently.

It was learned from the U.S. Embassy that the confirmation of the date of arrival and agenda to be followed during the AID director's visit to Bolivia would be available today, Thursday.

WORLD BANK GRANTS $400 MILLION LOAN 25 MAY

PY261155 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Brazilian Government officials and representatives of the World Bank signed a $400 million loan, about 193 billion cruzeiros, at Planalto Palace in Brasilia. This is the second loan granted by the World Bank to Brazil [as heard]. The first loan, signed in Salvador, for approximately $67.8 million -- about 32.7 billion cruzeiros -- will be earmarked for rural development projects in the state of Bahia. The loan signed today will furnish the necessary resources for the expansion, modernization and construction of new factories and will provide operating capital for farming and livestock processing industries, which should provide for 72,000 new jobs in the country. Within the regular economic financial cooperation program for Brazil for 1983, the World Bank's loans total $1.8 billion, nearly 870 billion cruzeiros.

During a press conference held at the Presidency's planning Secretariat, SEPLAN, the director of the World Bank's area division for Brazil, Hendrick van deer Heidjen, announced that by the end of the 1982-83 fiscal year in June 1983, the World Bank would already have disbursed $630 million, about 300 billion cruzeiros for the implementation of several industrial and agricultural projects in Brazil.

IMF Loan Disbursal Deferred

PY261540 Paris AFP in Spanish 2126 GMT 25 May 83

[By Francois Casteran]

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 25 May (AFP) -- The finance minister stated in Brasilia today that Brazil has failed to get the IMF to endorse new loans because Brazil, which has the highest foreign debt in the world, cannot meet its financial obligations. At the end of May, the IMF had to disburse $411 million from a loan totalling $4.9 billion that was to be reimbursed over a 3-year period. However, the IMF has refused to authorize disbursement before 10 July 1983, the same source added.

The IMF measure will preclude Brazil from reimbursing $400 million to the (?Bank for International Settlements) [Banco de Compensaciones Internacionales] and $540 million in bridge loans [given in English] to international banks.

Brazilian Finance Minister Ernane Galveas stated that it is the rule of the game. He also expressed his hope that international banks will understand the delays that the IMF decision will cause.

VASCONCELLOS ANNOUNCES ARMS SALES TO SURINAME

PM261545 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 21 May 83 p 1

[ANP report: "Brazil Gives Suriname Carte Blanche for Arms Purchases"]

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The Surinamese Government can purchase all the arms it wants from Brazil. This was announced on Thursday [19 May] by Brazilian Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Waldyr Vasconcellos.

He also said that the military cooperation between the two countries will be the most important topic at his meeting with Surinamese army leader Daysi Bouterse, who arrives in Brazil next week. According to the Air Force general, Brazil will post a military attache in its embassy in Paramaribo and the two countries will continue to exchange officers.

Surinamese Army leader Bouterse will arrive in Brazil on Tuesday [24 May] with a delegation which will include Prime Minister Errol Alibux. "We will offer them materiel from our arms factories, in the quantities they want. We will welcome them with open arms to bring them into the South American community," the Brazilian Army chief said.

JOURNALISTS, POLITICIANS VIEW PINOCHET SPEECH

PY261720 Santiago LA TERCERA DE LA HORA in Spanish 22 May 83 p 5

[Excerpts] President Augusto Pinochet's speech on recent events has elicited varied reactions.

Pablo Rodriguez, lawyer and LA TERCERA DE LA HORA columnist, said: "In my opinion, the president's speech held no announcement or innovation regarding the government political and economic line. The president instead made a quite general defense of the government and explained how some political attitudes had been encouraged by agitators and international pressure. I still believe that a renewal must be implemented within the government and that the institutional system based on the Constitution approved in 1980 must be clearly defined. The president said that institutions are not idle, claiming that some laws have been approved. But what is really significant is still pending; that is, the political power that the future government will have."

"In conclusion," Rodriguez added, "the president's speech has revealed a deep vacuum. I mean it is necessary to find a way to relieve the social tensions generated by the economic crisis. I believe that it is impossible and therefore wrong to seek to solve the crisis on the basis of temporary constitutional regulations. There must be an opening toward all the sectors of the nation in order to relax the tensions underlying society. Otherwise, the approaching political crisis will worsen and the country will be plunged into a kind of political chaos."

Former University of Chile Dean Edgardo Boeninger said: "I am deeply discouraged by the speech, which was undoubtedly frank and based on an absolute certainty that it was the truth. But, in my opinion, the seriousness of the crisis calls for an absolutely different approach, because I think the speech reflects a diagnosis that fails to address the country's reality."

"The government's discredited image cannot be blamed on a gigantic Soviet conspiracy; the economic crisis cannot be blamed on the world recession; and local criticism cannot be blamed on the selfish interests of a handful of displaced politicians. Also, I have the impression that in the comparison the president made with a stadium, the percentages are rather the opposite in terms of support for and dislike of the regime."

LA TERCERA columnist Alvaro Puga said: "The words by his excellency have unmasked the underhanded protest of 11 May when, after the undeniable failure of the national strike that was decreed by leaders who do not enjoy rank and file support, a subversive action was unleashed with the participation of the lumpen and persons who did not know why they were protesting. But, unfortunately, as his excellency said, those who must support the regime because they do not want the return of Marxism to power remained silent and inactive."

"As the president said, the Armed Forces responded to the people's claim and they have a mission to fulfill, a mission that is much more important than individuals or political interests. Nobody should attempt to reverse the process before the previously established goals have been accomplished. Whoever does so will be acting against himself, because the world crisis cannot be blamed on the government. The government's responsibility is to definitively safeguard our country from communism, and the government has succeeded.

In fact, it has been so successful that the people have already forgotten why the military regime came to power and are asking for miracles to solve the world crisis of which we, like other countries, are mere victims. But the other countries have not been attacked as strongly as Chile is being attacked because none of those countries have inflicted such an overwhelming defeat to international communism as Chile did on 11 September 1973."

Economist Raul Saez said: "I think the country was waiting for another kind of statement in view of the serious socioeconomic crisis, a statement in which the government would acknowledge the reaction of the majority to the situation Chile is going through. The president's speech failed to address the main problems that provoked the protest."

Lawyer Alejandro Hales said: "First of all, the country was waiting for an explanation of the serious crisis we are experiencing and for possible solutions. But no explanations or solutions were given becuase the speech was just a partial and incomplete repetition of the one delivered during a previous Government House ceremony. Although I am a peaceful dissident without representativity, I will say that I believe that the worsening of the situation cannot be blamed on the opposition, because for 9 years this government has ruled over the country without any counterbalance, without congress and without a dialogue with dissident sectors."

BRITON DISCUSSES EXPULSION ORDER, ACTIVITIES

PY261500 Paris AFP in Spanish 0219 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 25 May (AFP) -- John Barnes, a British human rights activist whose expulsion has been ordered by General Augusto Pinochet's government, stated today that he hoped to travel to London under the British Embassy's protection.

For its part, the British Embassy in Chile reported that its efforts with the Chilean Foreign Ministry to prevent Barnes' expulsion have been unsuccessful.

Barnes stated during a meeting with some correspondents that he has never engaged in politicial activities, adding that the purpose of his trip was to view the present Chilean human rights situation in order to improve the work carried out in Great Britain.

Barnes, who is the secretary of the British Committee for Chilean Human Rights, presided over by Sheila Cassidy, stated that he traveled to Santiago on April 24 and that he had planned to stay until mid-June.

Barnes also admitted official reports about his trip to Pisagua, in northern Chile, where 30 opposition members are serving a 3-month exile.

Barnes stated that he talked with the exiled people for 4 hours with the authorization of the chief of the Carabineros unit (militarized police) in Pisagua. He added that he received only the information given him by these people.

Barnes said he was thankful for, though dissatisfied with, the moves made by the British Embassy. The communique released by the British Embassy expressed its regret that its efforts to prevent Barnes' expulsion have been unsuccessful.

We would like to know, Barnes stated, whether the British Government has the political will to pressure the Chilean Government to defend human rights.

Barnes pointed to the measures adopted by France and Canada. Last week France and Canada officially expressed their concern over the situation of the demonstrators detained during a national protest staged by opposition unions on Saturday, May 11.

In outlining his activities in Chile in the past 30 days, Barnes stated that he held contacts with the Chilean Human Rights Commission, the Solidarity Vicariat of the Catholic Church, the Association of Detained and Missing People's Relatives, and with other nongovernmental organizations.

GOVERNMENT AUTHORIZES EXILE TO MAKE BRIEF RETURN

PY251715 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0313 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Santiago, 24 May (EFE) -- Claudio Huepe, former deputy of the Christian Democratic Party exiled to Venezuela, arrived in Santiago today from Caracas with an authorization from the government to remain for 7 days "for humanitarian reasons."

Huepe's temporary return has been authorized due to his mother's critical state of health. He went immediately to his mother's home following his arrival at the Arturo Merino Benitez International Airport.

The following persons went to the airport to welcome him: former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, current leader of the Chilean Christian Democratic Party; Bernardo Leighton, former vice president of the republic; and other figures of his party.

Claudio Huepe, who had been intendant of the Arauco Province, also tried to enter the country to attend the funeral of former President Eduardo Frei, but was not allowed to return at that time.

U.S. SOVEREIGNTY 'VIOLATION' ALLEGED IN DRUG CASE

PA262147 Paris AFP in Spanish 0401 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Bogota, 25 May (AFP) -- The Supreme Court of Justice tonight condemned the violation of Colombia's sovereignty by U.S. authorities during a recent judicial procedure carried out at the U.S. Embassy here as part of the trial of Colombians accused of drug trafficking.

The issue goes back to 6 May, when the Orozco brothers, Humberto and Eduardo, arrived in Bogota under heavy guard by Drug Enforcement Agency officials. The brothers were to be brought before the Colombian Navy officers who participated in the confiscation of a ship loaded with marihuana.

U.S. courts (?accuse) the Orozcos of "laundering" $150 million obtained from activities with potent drugs.

Because Colombia's Defense Ministry refused to allow the sailors to be present at the trial that will be held in New York's (?Superior) District Court, the defendants, District Attorney Michale S. Feldberg, and several lawyers came to Bogota to carry out the proceedings at the U.S. Embassy.

However, the Colombian Justice Ministry and the Attorney General's Office have noted that the North Americans and the defendants were not authorized to make the trip, although the U.S. Embassy has stated in a communique that the Colombian Government had been consulted.

Tonight, the full court approved a motion presented by Supreme Court Justice Custavo Gomes Velazquez stating that this incident infringes on Colombia's sovereignty and disregards existing treaties between Colombia and the United States.

In addition, the high court believes that there has been a violation of the laws that govern the procedures to be followed by foreign authorities in pursuing such legal activities in this country.

The court criticized the action of the Colombian officers who authorized the proceedings and asked the Attorney General's Office to initiate an investigation leading to disciplinary and administrative action against those involved. Six of the justices abstained from voting. Finally, it was noted that yesterday, the New York court convicted the Orozco brothers and two Americans of conspiracy to traffic in drugs and on five other charges.

GOVERNMENT RESTORES GUARANTEES IN LIMA, CALLAO

PY261915 Paris AFP in Spanish 1843 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Lima, 26 May (AFP) -- President Fernando Belaunde announced at noon today that his government has lifted the state of emergency, which included the suspension of constitutional guarantees, which was imposed yesterday on Lima and Callao for 3 days. The president added that guarantees have been reestablished because the police strike which started yesterday morning ended satisfactorily this morning when the government and the mutineers reached an agreement on new salaries for police and military personnel.

The chief of state thanked the citizenry for its exemplary behavior, the armed forces for their cooperation, and the three police branches for their understanding.

TERRORISTS DYNAMITE RAILROAD; SERVICE SUSPENDED

PY261305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0411 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Lima, 25 May (AFP) -- The Peruvian state railroad company has reported that a railroad bridge and tunnel of the branch which links the capital city with the central Andean region were dynamited by terrorists today. The Galera tunnel, located at kilometer 171 of the branch, was rapidly reported but the bridge 166 km east of Lima was damaged to the point that service had to be suspended.

The central railroad, which links Lima to a mining and agricultural region of the Andes, ceased to operate for 50 days in April and May because of landslides caused by rains. The breakdown of service curtailed mineral exports and restricted the inflow of foodstuffs to the capital. This is the first time terrorists have attacked the central railway.

TERRORISTS OCCUPY VILLAGES, KILL MERCHANTS

PY261820 Paris AFP in Spanish 1652 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Lima, 26 May (AFP) -- It was reported here today that a heavily armed group of terrorists occupied the village of Paucar, Cerro de Pasco, 188 km southeast of Lima. After looting the local police station and the city hall, the terrorists blew up both buildings.

According to the government daily, LA CRONICA, approximately 25 extremists, hooded, armed with explosive devices, revolvers, and automatic rifles and wearing red badges, raided the area and called the people to a meeting in the main square to ask them to join the armed struggle.

Later the attackers went to the police station, which was totally unprotected because its personnel were engaged elsewhere. After looting it the extremists blew it up together with the city hall. According to the same source, the terrorists, after looking for local authorities who sought shelter in the crowd, probably to kill them, also blew up part of a Catholic Church and a coeducational school before fleeing.

Only yesterday another group of subversives blew up a bridge and a tunnel of the railroad branch which links Lima with the Andean central region, thus severing communications with that region. Terrorists also raided the village of San Isidro, Ayacucho Department, where they executed two merchants and hung their bodies from the belfry of the local church. They charged the merchants with being exploiters and police informers according to police reports, which added that the event took place several days ago and became known only yesterday because the village is far away.

DAILY SCORES GOVERNMENT ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

PY251205 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 18 May 83 p 10

[Editorial: "Freedom of the Press With Arrested and Beaten Journalists?"]

[Excerpts] The president has said on more than one occasion that Peruvian democracy can be compared to any other democracy in the world. He was referring, of course, to the democracy restored after the elections which brought him to power. Within this formal democracy, his greatest pride seems to rest on freedom of the press. Freedom of the press has undoubtedly been one of his government's greatest merits and this is precisely why he must be extremely careful in preserving it. We say this because the attacks on this precious freedom are more frequent every day. Although the attacks are not the result of explicit orders, they take place through acts, many times brutal, against journalists fulfilling their duties. Let us look at some recent cases.

On Wednesday, 11 May, in the Callao port journalists who were trying to gather information on the El Fronton event were ill treated in words and actions by Civil Guard members. Some journalists were even detained for a brief time.

In Ayacucho, according to testimony of national and foreign journalists broadcast on television, members of the press are prevented from getting information directly from the sources. In the capital of this department an anthropologist and journalist, Jaime Urrutia, was kidnapped by 10 armed men early one morning. They took him out of his house without identifying themselves or explaining their actions. Only 5 days later the Political and Military Command of the region reported that this illegal action was taken on the orders of the command. Urrutia remains in prison without any valid accusation explaining his arrest. Senator Edmundo Murrugarra, who travelled with Deputy Carlos Cappeletti to investigate this attack, was able to see Urrutia for a brief time. He described Urrutia as a sick man, exhausted and with his head completely bandaged. About his conversation with General Noel, he says the general told him: "The privileges of the intellectuals are over." In addition to the fact that there are no privileges and there never have been, the military chief of the area should be asked whether he understands basic human rights as a privilege. Therefore it is worth asking: If the professionals of the city get such treatment just imagine the arbitrary treatment and abuses suffered by the men of the country and the communities. Within this framework, the restrictions imposed here on journalists make one think that someone is preventing reports on the use of procedures violating human rights.

These events -- which are far from a complete list -- seriously tarnish the freedom of the press which the Popular Action regime boasts so much about. If impartial access to the sources of information is prevented, if journalists are attacked and arbitrarily arrested, and if they are threatened and discriminated against -- a practice exercised in some state organizations -- the free circulation of the press becomes worthless.

The great majority of the cases to which we are referring involves members of the police forces and in Ayacucho the military forces. The conduct we repudiate generally comes from the lower echelon personnel. However, the frequency of these harmful actions leads one to believe that no punishments or corrections are enforced. Therefore, the image and prestige of the institutions involved are seriously affected. The high commands can no longer remain indifferent or silent. This problem involves them just as it involves the government itself, a government very involved in eulogizing its democratic system, a system which is showing its deficiences not only through freedom of the press.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT PAYMENT

PY270330 Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 12 May 83 p 7

[Excerpt] In part two of his exposition, Uruguayan Central Bank President Jose Puppo explained why the foreign debt had to be refinanced and what new credits had to be sought.

He revealed that the refinancing of the 1983-1984 public sector foreign debt over a 6-year period will cost 2.25 and 2.125 percentage points above the LIBOR [London Interbank Offered Rate] or the prime rate [charged to preferred borrowers], because "the international banks, wary of the enhanced risk involved in loans to this region, have raised their lending interest rates, thus making worse the problem of foreign debt repayment for Latin America."

He reported that, under the agreement, only 10 percent of the foreign debt falling due in 1983 and 1984 will be paid. These parcels amount to $657 million and $137 million respectively. So this year, amortizations will add up to $65 million and the 1984 amortizations to $14 million.

The Central Bank president then said that foreign credits will not be forthcoming if the quarterly targets set under the agreement are not met: "This is the guarantee which the international banks and the IMF demand from debtor countries in order to ensure that the policies implemented will make it possible to meet the payments on the contracted debts."

HAVANA INTERVIEWS 'BROAD FRONT' MEMBER CARDOZO

PA260415 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 May 83

[Interview with Geronimo Cardozo, member of Uruguay's Broad Front in Exile, by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date and place not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Martinez] The Broad Front in Exile Coordinating Committee held a meeting 14-16 May in Madrid, Spain. In today's interview segment we present Geronimo Cardozo, a former Uruguayn Air Force captain and member of the armed forces' democratic sector, who participated in the meeting. Cardozo, I would like to know in essence the results of this important meeting.

[Cardozo] The meeting in Madrid was held in the same way as other meetings since the Broad Front in Exile has made its presence felt from outside Uruguay. The meeting took place in a spirit of solidarity and coordination between the different forces that comprise this complex front, which is trying to organize various political sectors abroad. As a result of this meeting we affirmed and stressed the work being carried out inside the country, particularly after the important demonstration on 1 May. The demonstration produced results that surpassed even our most optimistic hopes concerning the struggle for power and participation by the working class and the political organizations that accompanied them during this major event on Labor Day. Consequently, the Broad Front in Exile Coordinating Committee centered its attention on the results of the 1 May events, using them as the basis for its plan of action for the months ahead and for 1983 in general.

It was clearly established during the meeting that all the participants are interested in emphasizing that the work which we might carry out abroad -- which is equally important in expressing solidarity, making accusations, and isolating the Uruguayan dictatorship -- will have as its axis the work inside the country. We will also coordinate and base the work done abroad on the initiatives of the people's forces within the country. Despite the repression which has existed since the beginning of the dictatorship, the organizations that make up the Broad Front have proved that it remains active within the country.

Proof of this was the 1 May events. Last 28 November the presence of the Broad Front was felt as an undeniable fact, with a blank vote that cannot be measured quantitatively. The 85,000 votes represent an important number, but this also has a relevant meaning: Despite repression and the dictatorship's attempts to ignore the people's forces, and, above all, the leftist sector's presence on the national scene, the Broad Front has proved it could be present even under difficult circumstances and despite the dictatorship's attempts to eliminate our organization from the country's political life.

[Martinez] Cardozo, during the meeing in Madrid you were appointed coordinator for Latin America of the Commission for the Freedom of General Liber Seregni, president of the Broad Front, who will soon reach his 10th year in prison. As a man who was once part of the Uruguayan Armed Forces, like Seregni, could you tell us what his conduct has been during these 10 years in prison?

[Cardozo] We have two important things here that are closely linked: on one hand there is the meaning that the campaign for his liberation has for the Broad Front and the importance of the commission that has been created to undertake the necessary negotiations to achieve his freedom; on the other hand praise for Seregni's personality and the irreproachable conduct he has demonstrated throughout these 10 years in prison.

In the first case, the Commission for the Freedom of General Liber Seregni has a leading position in our organization's activities. This is because the Broad Front considers itself a strong organization, combining the strength of all of its member organizations. Similarly, we are all aware that the Broad Front is now strong and that its conduct has been irreproachable, reflecting the strength of the man who has become an indisputable leader of the leftist sector of Uruguay.

General Seregni is the Broad Front. He would not have the political stature he now has if he weren't the president of the Broad Front. It is those who are closest to you who can hurt you the most. The armed forces consider General Seregni a staunch enemy of the dictatorship, for he has always defended all the principles that are now being denied by the dictatorship every day. General Seregni is also an enemy of the dictatorship because he is the president of the most important coalition of political forces that has ever existed in our country.

Therefore, we feel proud to belong to this commission and to occupy the position of coordinator, and we consider this our duty. The mission of achieving General Seregni's liberty is integral to all negotiations that the Broad Front might conduct. And the Broad Front has the obligation to assume the primary responsibility in waging the campaign to achieve his liberty.

This amounts to a struggle not only for General Seregni's liberty, but for that of all political prisoners. Seregni is a symbol, representing an honorable political prisoner whom the dictatorship has been unable to break despite repression and 10 years' imprisonment. They have proved incapable of breaking him; what is more, we can see a strengthened spirit in each statement made by General Seregni while in jail. We can see a spirit that has trust in the people's achievements.

History will prove us right, for we struggle for the people's causes. The leaders of the Broad Front are aware that real peace and democracy cannot exist in Uruguay unless there is also a complete amnesty. We cannot speak about democracy with a partial amnesty.

MEXICAN, CANADIAN OFFICIALS NOTE TRADE PROBLEMS

FL270115 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0052 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Ottawa, 26 May (NOTIMEX) -- Caution in the trade of gas being supplied to the United States was proposed today here by Mexican congressmen to Canadian Parliament members. Reduction in the price (of gas) does not always expand the market, Celso Delgado Ramirez, president of the Mexican delegation to the fourth Mexico-Canada inter-parliamentarian meeting, stated. The position of the Mexican delegation was defined during today's meeting with Canadian Parliament members, following talks the visitors held with Energy Minister Jean Chretien. The federal official explained to the Mexicans the Canadian concern over the price of gas being sold to the United States.

Mexico and Canada must stop competing for the U.S. market as a mutual necessity, Mexican Deputy Hermenegildo Anguiano noted. Consequently, the legislator proposed reaching an agreement without taking undesirable advantages. On the other hand, the Mexican and Canadian congressmen agreed on the need to establish a permanent air accord and to adopt measures which will improve direct commercial links. Transporting goods through U.S. territory represents a commercial triangulation which is reflected in Mexican and Canadian consumer markets, the Mexican delegation pointed out. Present problems are noted in land, maritime, and air transportation, and short-term solutions are required, the Mexican delegation added.

PEMEX SAYS JUNE OIL PRICES TO REMAIN STABLE

FL261435 Bridgetown CANA in English 1330 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Mexico City, May 26, CANA-REUTER -- Mexico's oil prices will remain stable in June despite an increased demand for exports, the state-owned Petroleos Mexicans (Pemex) company said in a statement. Mexico's light Isthmus crude will stay at 29 dollars per barrel and heavy Maya crude will remain at 23 dollars per barrel. In the first four months of 1983, Pemex exported an average 1.502 million barrels per day (BPD) and expects to raise production to an average 1.54 million BPD next month, the statement said.

"During the second quarter of 1983, Pemex has confronted a situation of demand exceeding its exports of crude petroleum," the statement said. "This margin has been increasing each month, particularly in the case of Maya crude." Pemex attributed the increased demand to lower oil prices worldwide. Mexico cut its oil prices by 2.75 dollars per barrel in March following a drop in prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The government has imposed a ceiling of 1.5 million BPD on crude exports.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS HOLD SOLIDARITY MARCH

FL261005 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0240 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 25 May (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican political parties today expressed solidarity with Central American countries confronting problems caused by the intervention of foreign forces during a march held in this capital by various social organizations. Opposition parties called on the progressive forces of the country to express solidarity with El Salvador and Nicaragua, which are being hounded by U.S. imperialism.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER ON THIRD WORLD INTEGRATION

PA262121 Paris AFP in Spanish 2321 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Caracas, 25 May (AFP) -- Netherlands Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers said today in Caracas that the Third World's external debt must find specific solutions through the financial solidarity of the industrial countries.

Lubbers added that "the Netherlands supports not only those specific plans which ensure international financial solidarity but, above all, the international organizations devoted to cooperation." He said that "it is necessary to increasingly integrate all countries of the world through free and fair trade by overcoming protectionist barriers, since the current economic contraction will not be overcome with customs [word indistinct], but rather with specific plans for commercial cooperation."

The prime minister stressed that "free trade relations will stimulate the productive sectors, but such relations must also be fair in order to solve the specific problems that may come up, especially in the economies of the Third World's poorest countries."

In addition, Lubbers said that "we must admit that the international financial institutions have been strengthened in recent years. Increasingly, they are being more adequately oriented toward solving world economic problems."

He added that "we oppose protectionism and advocate free world trade."

Lubbers also said that "the economic crises of the states cannot be solved within the framework of the East-West conflict, but through better channels of dialogue and understanding between North and South. For this reason, we are hopeful about the result of the next UNCTAD meeting to be held in Belgrade."

He added that "the current trend toward the stability of international oil prices allows us to be hopeful regarding new growth rates in the world economy."

Lubbers encouraged the existing dialogue between executives of the Netherlands multinational concern, Shell, and the Curacao and Venezuelan authorities in an effort to conclude a shared-property plan in the company's refinery in Willemstad, the capital of Curacao.

Finally, he added: "Nevertheless, there are still some pending problems between Shell and the Venezuelan authorities. The problems are caused by the nationalization of Venezuelan oil." Venezuela nationalized oil on 1 January 1976.

The prime minister gave no details of the problems between Shell and the Venezuelan Government.

EL SALVADOR

STATION REPORTS U.S. ADVISER'S MURDER IN CAPITAL

PA261355 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1300 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] San Salvador -- A U.S. officer was shot to death on a university campus in the Salvadoran capital, a U.S. Embassy spokesman has announced. Naval Commander Albert Schaufelberger, 32, a native of San Diego, California, was shot in the head four times at 1800 yesterday on the Central American University campus, the spokesman added.

Schaufelberger, a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, was killed while waiting for a friend at the university, which is run by Jesuits. An unidentified armed man killed him, the embassy's spokesman indicated.

Schaufelberger was decalred dead upon arrival at the Military Hospital of San Salvador. The U.S. officer had parked in the university's parking lot and had honked his horn. Another car then parked beside him and he was shot. According to the spokesman, the criminal presumably escaped. A passer-by took Schaufelberger to the hospital.

According to the White House, National Security Adviser William Clark informed President Ronald Reagan of the crime at 2230 Washington time.

Schaufelberger, deputy commander of the U.S. Embassy's military group, had arrived in El Salvador on 1 August. He was in charge of the group's military security and of the U.S. Navy's support for the Salvadoran Navy. He was also a member of the elite SEALS group, which means sea, air and land and is the equivalent of the U.S. Army's Green Berets.

According to the spokesman, Schaufelberger was alone at the time of the attack. He also said that most embassy personnel do not have bodyguards. The spokesman added that the security mechanisms of the U.S. embassies throughout the world are being checked following the recent attack on the embassy in Beirut. We try to be careful at all times, he said. Schaufelberger is the first U.S. military man killed in El Salvador, where the United States maintains 55 military advisers and several officers assigned to the military group.

Magana Promises Investigation

PA261905 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 May 83

["International Report" by Napoleon Mairena III]

[Excerpt] It has been announced in San Salvador that Albert Schaufelberger, deputy chief of the 55 military advisers that the U.S. Government has in El Salvador, was killed last night at the Central American University while awaiting a girlfriend. A car approached him and its unidentified occupants shot him four times in the head.

President Alvaro Magana has announced that Schaufelberger's death will be thoroughly investigated.

Meanwhile, guerrilla leader Facundo Guardado, allegedly one of the 15 members of the FMLN's [as heard] Unified Revolutionary Directorate, this morning urged the peasants who have abandoned the areas controlled by the FMLN to return home.

The Salvadoran guerrillas have the military capacity to protect displaced peasants who wish to return, Guardado announced. He also asked the soldiers to lay down their weapons and promised that both their ranks and salaries will be respected after the rebel victory.

Havana Notes Slaying

PA261708 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The Salvadoran authorities have disclosed no further details about the attack in which U.S. military adviser Albert Schaufelberger died last night in San Salvador. The only report released notes that Schaufelberger was a member of a select team known as the Seals and that he was one of the U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. Schaufelberger was deputy chief of the military guard assigned to the navy detachment at the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador. He had arrived in El Salvador 10 months ago.

ACAN Report

PA261420 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1400 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] San Salvador, 26 May (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran guerrillas have not made any comment on last night's killing of U.S. military adviser Albert Schaufelberger.

"Radio Farabundo Marti," spokesman for the Peoples Liberation Forces (FPL), read a 3-line news dispatch this morning and asked listeners to stay tuned to their broadcast for further details. The station did not make any comment whatsoever.

Schaufelberger, a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, arrived in El Salvador on 1 August. He was killed by four bullets in the head at 1830 yesterday (0030 GMT today) in the parking lot of the Central American University (UCA), which is run by Jesuits.

The U.S. official, second-in-command of the U.S. military advisers, is the first U.S. adviser ever to be killed in El Salvador. Three U.S. officials left the country recently for violating some rules governing their stay in El Salvador.

COPREFA DENIES 'FREE TERRITORY' IN CHALATENANGO

PA262222 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 May 83 pp 2, 11

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, said yesterday that it is not true that the subversives have a "free territory" in Chalatenango Department. Coprefa's denial came after learning that some international news agencies were referring to a "free territory" in that department. The agencies were also citing statements by 15 extremist leaders who had met here to give instructions and to decide on the appointment of political commissions.

Proof that this is false is the fact that U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton left the morning of 25 May on an official tour of that department in northern El Salvador, a Coprefa spokesman said. The U.S. Embassy was expected to release news on the result of this tour. The Coprefa spokesman did admit that 2 nights ago a terrorist group destroyed the Quebrada Seca Bridge, located near Km 78 of the Pan-American Highway.

CIVIL DEFENSE GUARD HELPS GUERRILLAS OCCUPY TOWN

PA261815 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 24 May 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Numerous extremists, with help from a member of the Civil Defense, attacked and occupied Oratorio de Concepcion, Cuscatlan, last Sunday. Before leaving, they destroyed the court house and damaged the local military command quarters, according to a military report. It was also reported that they seized weapons from 11 civil defense members and several soldiers whom they captured and released afterwards, stating that the guerrillas are not interested in keeping prisoners, but in recovering weapons, ammunition and uniforms.

A member of the Civil Defense left with the extremists, and according to the sources, he gave the guerrillas the information they required to take over the town. His name has not been revealed, since the armed forces is conducting an investigation. The sources added that the armed forces garrison in Oratorio de Concepcion, which provided security for the town, has been abandoned.

MANAGUA PAPER INTERVIEWS FMLN'S PABLO URIBE

PA212115 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 May 83 p 9

["Special for EL NUEVO DIARIO" -- all quotation marks as published]

[Text] San Vicente, El Salvador -- When we were first introduced to Commander Pablo Uribe, who is in charge of the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front, which primarily operates in this department, we were surprised. A 1-hour interview subsequently revealed the great capacity of this companero for the struggle he is currently leading both as a combatant and as a leader of his people.

Our first question dealt with the FMLN's strategy in connection with the preparations currently underway, at the request of imperialism, to train 17 infantry battalions and to reinforce the Salvadoran Army.

"The strategy implemented," the almost frail-looking young man answered, "is that we have caused the enemy to waste itself and at this point it will not be easy for him to recover."

Pablo is a member of the Political Commission of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC), one of the organizations that comprises the FMLN. He is also a member of the FAR-LP [expansion unknown] General Command.

Where does the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front primarily operate?

"Well, we operate primarily in the northern, eastern and southern parts of San Vicente, Morazan, Usulutan, and in northern San Miguel.

The guerrillas maintain broader control and carry out more activities in the rural areas than in the cities. How would you explain this?

"That is true. We maintain broader control over the rural areas because, as you may realize, the contradictions are more deeply felt in the rural areas: The peasants evicted from the land, the poverty, the exploitation, the way they have been abandoned for years.

In the urban area we must primarily carry out political work, which we have not neglected."

"Another fundamental aspect, which involves military action, is that we have annihilated many small garrisons in small villages. This has forced the enemy to concentrate larger forces in larger towns."

What activities have been carried out recently that have meant a significant political advance for the guerrilla forces?

"Only a few days ago, on 30 April, our forces held a fraternal meeting in San Ildefonso with the local people. Important political work was carried out, and as a result many new companeros joined us."

How do the guerrillas function at the administrative level in the zones already under control? We would like to hear an explanation.

"We Salvadorans have called this work plan the "Farabundist Councils." These are democratically elected groups which in turn bring the people together so they can carry out productive activities, build trenches or even join in the sabotage activities carried out to stop the enemy. In this regard, our people's awareness has increased by leaps and bounds."

Time flies, and although we would like to ask many more questions, there is not much time, and we ask about the Salvadoran troops' reaction and their morale in combat.

"The guardsmen's morale is so low that during a recent attack on La Estanzuela, a small village where a normal number of men had been stationed, they surrendered shortly after the firing began. We captured all of them and later released them. Now they rely mostly on their elite battalions, such as the Atonal or Ramon Belloso, which always advance under a tremendous hail of fire."

And what about the radio?

"Our assertions are so well-rounded [rotundas] that we now have not only Radio Venceremos, but Radio Guazapa and Radio Farabundo Marti as well, that is, we now have three radio stations. I would like to recall an anecdote: In 1982 the army boasted in its propaganda that it had destroyed Radio Venceremos in the course of a huge operation staged at the time. The truth is that during that operation they only destroyed one of our amplifiers, but that was enough for the puppets to assert that they had destroyed our radio station, which can be heard every day on the 40-meter band." "They used a force of 5,000 men from their special forces."

We go on and, perhaps somewhat hastily, we ask how many fronts the FMLN has.

"A total of five fronts already forms a broad ring that is becoming increasingly tighter around San Salvador and will inevitably lead to a definitive victory."

What about the clashes in El Amatillo?

What happened there is that the Salvadoran soldiers moved to Honduras, and from there, with Honduran support, attacked our forces. The international press has already reported on the results, which consisted of the death of six Honduran soldiers.

What about the efforts to regionalize the war, which is what imperialism is trying to do through El Salvador?

"I think," he says, "that that would greatly increase the social and human costs of the struggle that we are waging; but even so, imperialism would be unable to stop our struggle or the freedom already obtained in Nicaragua. This would light revolutionary flames in Hondruas and Costa Rica, exploding in our favor here in El Salvador and in Guatemala."

"And if imperialism regionalizes the war, our peoples will extend their libertarian struggle. It is a known fact that the United States currently supports the Salvadoran economy, because both economically and militarily we have practically broken down the regime and it is only supporting itself by imperialism's little thread."

Commenting on the activities in which he has participated recently with the FMLN forces, Commander Uribe, a revolutionary militant since 1975, recalls the attacks on Suchitoto and San Martin, where several small posts were attacked, including El Aceituno, Changueso, La Campana, El Manguito, Milingo and several others. This made it possible to recover M-60 machineguns, G-3 and M-16 rifles, field transmitters and ammunition.

On the subject of U.S. interference in Salvadoran affairs, he said the previous regulation weapon, the G-3 rifle, has now been replaced by the American M-16 rifle.

Expanding some more on the events at Suchitoto, he said: After the various posts were taken, the army launched an offensive against us which surprised us in its magnitude. There were nine battalions. That was in February. Now they have changed their tactic, and instead of sending in large number of men they send small units deep into our territory. However, because of their very low morale, we have managed to control them with relative ease."

We would like to go on, but it is impossible now. We only ask about his origins and, for obvious reasons, he tells us that he hails from a small village distant from San Salvador, and that he is of middle-class origin. Upon entering the university, he participated in organizational tasks. In 1978 he was transferred to the labor sector and a year later to the urban guerrilla commands.

During the guerrilla offensive of January 1981, he was in the Modesto Ramirez Central Front; and already in 1982 he was a FAR-LP commander in the southeastern part of the country.

As we leave, all of El Salvador is still vibrating under the campaign "Commander Ana Maria, We Swear to Win" campaign. Commander Cayetano Carpio, until victory forever!

RADIO VENCEREMOS REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Guebrada Seca Bridge Action

PA260441 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The FMLN is beginning a new military campaign throughout the Salvadoran territory, in which we will prove the degree of unity and coordination capability acquired by our vanguard's forces. Here are reports of new victories by our revolutionary army, which has isolated the eastern part of the country with the destruction of Guebrada Seca Bridge.

In San Vicente Department we destroyed the Quebrada Seca Bridge at Km 64 [as heard] of the Pan-American Highway. The first reports received at Radio Vencermos say that in order to blow up this important bridge, thus leaving the country virtually divided in half, our forces first had to defeat two sections of the puppet Army and some 80 soldiers of the Army's 5th Infantry Brigade guarding the birdge and entrenched in stron strongly fortified positions.

There were fierce clashes in the early morning hours of 25 May. We managed to defeat the remnants of the enemy forces at 0525. At that time our forces blew up this important bridge along the Pan-American Highway. Enemy reinforcements using the highway fell in an ambush set up by our military units. In desperation, the always defeated General Vides Casanova ordered bombing by Dragonfly A-37 planes and artillery fire, but both efforts were useless. The ruins of the Quebrada Seca Bridge remained as monument of defeat to Reagan's intervention in El Salvador.

Your attention: In this action in which we blew up the important Quebrada Seca Bridge, the FMLN, as part of our new military campaign "In Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win", seized U.S. arms and captured enemies.

Attention: In a preliminary report from San Vicente, our forces seized more than 20 U.S.-made rifles, 20 M-16 rifles of the new ones Reagan sent to the dictatorship. In this operation we seized a large quantity of ammunition, two military communications radios, and other military supplies from the 5th Brigade.

As in most of the battles we wage against the dictatorship, on this occasion, we have also taken prisoners of war. All are members of the 5th Infantry Brigade. Among the prisoners there is an officer of the puppet army. He was identified as Lieutenant Milton Ibarra Chicas. Paradoxically, while the dictatorship talks of amnesty, its troops are giving up their arms and surrendering to the FMLN revolutionary army. This is our answer to the ridiculous amnesty of the oppressors.

We repeat that with the blowing up of the Quebrada Seca Bridge, the FMLN has blown up three important bridges in this paracentral zone in carrying out the liberation war; the Loro Bridge, the El Burro railroad bridge over the Lempa River, and now this important bridge. With its destruction the country's eastern zone is isolated along the Pan-American Highway.

Meanwhile, our military units control the Coastal Highway. By destroying the Quebrada Seca Bridge, the only passage that can be used to go to the eastern El Salvador along the Pan-American Highway is through San Ildefonso, San Vicente Department, a route under the control of our revolutionary army. Radio Venceremos warns drivers and public in general not to use this alternate road. No enemy tank nor cannon will travel the Pan-American Highway.

We advise the bridge-repair workers in the country's east not to show up because we will continue triumphantly attacking those repair works.

Radio Venceremos will give an official bulletin in its next transmissions regarding the desctruction of Quebrada Seca Bridge and more information on the arms seized from the puppet army. Radio Venceremos will also give more information on the prisoners of war captured in this victorious operation with which we begin our new military campaign "In Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win."

Recruitment Camps Advertised

PA262208 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] In response to the antipopular economic measures imposed by Magana in his assembly, in response to the exploiter's abuses and the dictatorship's genocide, in response to the new electoral farce, in response to the imperialist effort to keep our country in a state of submission, the slogan is: Increase popular organization and prepare to aim our weapons at the dictatorship. Field workers, students, laborers, and unemployed men and women must all join the militias and the revolutionary army. In your own canton or hamlet, in your community or neighborhood, you should join the militia squads. There is a rifle for everyone.

There are many places to go if you want to join the victorious ranks during this new campaign, "In the Face of Reagan's Aggressions, El Salvador Will Win."

Listen very carefully. These are the places where you can go to join our ranks: the northern areas of La Union Department; the camps in the vicinity of the towns of Anamoros, Lislique and Nueva Esparta; and the camps in the liberated areas in northern Morazan including all the towns north of (Rio Dobla). To join our revolutionary army and our militias, you can go to the camps located near the town of Corinto and to the camps located on the Cacaguatique Volcano here in Morazan Department.

You can join also at the camps on the northern and southern outskirts of the city of San Miguel; the camps near the towns of Sesori and San Gerardo in the San Miguel Department; the camps near the town of Jucuaran in Usulutan Department; and the camps between the towns of San Agustin, San Francisco Javier and (Tres Calles) in Usulutan. You can join at the camps near Jiquilisco and the camps on the Chinchontepec Volcano in San Vicente Department. You can also join at the camps in northern San Vicente Department. You can join at the camps in our liberated areas in Chalatenango Department and at the camps on the heroic Cuazapa Hill in the San Salvador Department.

These are some of the places where you can go to join the victorious ranks. You can also join the FMLN ranks through the community and neighborhood committees found in the main cities, or through trusted friends who belong to our front.

The militias are the people themselves up in arms, supporting the revolutionary army, sabotaging the dictatorship's war economy or on the battlefront, harassing and deceiving the dictatorship's army. The revolutionary army is attacking. It subdues and annihilates the dictatorship's active forces. The militias and revolutionary army are the guarrantors of victory. In either of the two, there is a place for you. Join.

RADIO GUAZAPA REPORTS ON FMLN ACTIVITIES

Cobra Battalion Units Attacked

PA260453 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] At this moment we are receiving a report from Cabanas Department. The Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front reports another victory for our people.

At 0000 on 25 May, our forces attacked the positions of the already defeated and demoralized Cobra Battalion, in the place known as El Lano Verde, which is an advance position of Villa Dolores.

In this operation, we seized nine M-16 rifles, an M-79 grenade launcher, a large quantity of ammunition, and other supplies. We have also caused many casualties to the puppet army and captured four prisoners of war. In future transmissions we will carry an official bulletin on these new victories of our people.

Reaction to Reagan on Adviser's Murder

PA270316 (Clandestine) Radio Guazapa in Spanish to El Salvador 0130 GMT 27 May 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are again witnessing the stubborn and warmongering attitude of a man who, according to a popular saying, is kicking in vain. Reagan's statements today in relation to the violent death of Albert Schaulfelberger, deputy chief of the military guard assigned to the Navy detachment at the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador, confirms the obstinate warmongering policy of his administration, which is using Central America, and especially our country, to prove to the world that it still is the powerful and arrogant eagle of 40 years ago when it ordered its gunboats to enforce the law of the revolver anywhere in the world, without any consideration whatsoever for the sovereignty and self-determination of peoples.

Imperialism seems to have forgotten that with the glorious October Revolution by the peasants and workers of the USSR, the eagle lost its wings; that a few years later, with the liberation ofthe countries of Eastern Europe, it lost its arrogant plumage; that 14 years later with the victory of the glorious Cuban revolution, the imperialist eagle lost one of its talons; that 8 years ago the heroic people of Ho Chi Minh cut off its other talon; and next, the Nicaraguan people cut off its tail barely 3 years ago. But the eagle still has its beak with which it threatens and shouts trying to gain prestige. Nevertheless, the peoples of the world struggling for their liberation have learned not to be afraid of imperialism.

We are opposed to regionalizing the Central America war. Our desire for peace can be corroborated by our proposal for an unconditional dialogue and by the release of the more than 1,000 war prisoners we captured in the past 2 years of war. However, we have made a decision and if Mr Reagan insists on sending his Marines our homeland, we want him to know that many of them will return to their country as Albert Schaufelberger will return.

HONDURAS

MINISTER ON CONTADORA GROUP VISIT, NEXT MEETING

PA262233 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpts] The president of the republic met yesterday with Contadora Group foreign ministers [as heard]. The government confirmed to the distinguished visitors that Honduras will attend the Central American foreign ministers meeting to be held Saturday in Panama, moved by a spirit of respect for international law and the desire to promote true peace on the isthmus. Foreign Minister Paz Barnica said this after meeting with President Suazo Cordova. Douglas Membreno and Gustavo Rubi report:

[Begin recording] [Reporter] What issues did you discuss with the Contadora Group?

[Paz Barnica] The meeting was held here at the presidential house's Council of Ministers Room Because it was more confortable.

The meeting was attended by the deputy ministers of the Contadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama -- and by the Honduran foreign minister and his advisers, Dr Jorge Ramon Hernandez Alcerro and lawyers Carlos Lopez Contreras (Leo Valladares), and Ricardo Arturo Pineda Milla.

The Contadora Group officials came on a special technical mission to review procedural aspects of the foreign ministers meeting sponsored by the Contadora Group. That meeting will begin in Panama on 28 May.

We discussed the way in which the debate will be conducted in order to strengthen cooperation and understanding. On behlaf of the Honduran Government, I reiterated our government's peaceful stand and its support for the Contadora initiative and for a regional solution to the problems that currently afflict the strife-torn Central American region.

We will go to Panama. I will head the delegation attending the meeting between the five Central American ministers and the four Contadora Group foreign ministers. In Panama we will not close, but rather continue the process of negotiation through dialogue. Honduras' stand is marked by respect for the rules of international law and the desire to promote true peace within the framework of democratic institutions. [end recording]

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO TO PARTICIPATE IN CONTADORA MEETING

PA261330 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] The Sandinist government will attend the meeting of foreign ministers of the so-called Contadora Group that is to begin in Panama on Saturday. Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga has confirmed that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto is ready to go to Contadora Island.

The group's foreign ministers will hold critical meetings with the Central American foreign ministers in a continued search for appropriate solutions to the isthmus' political crisis.

Nicaragua's participation in the Panama meeting was confirmed before diplomatic representatives from Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, who concluded their visit to Nicaragua and left for Honduras today.

Astorga bade farewell to Colombian Deputy Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes, Mexican Foreign Under Secretary Ricardo Valero, Venezuelan roving ambassador Leopoldo Castillo, and Oscar Vargas, Panama's general director for foreign policy, at the airport. El Salvador has also reported that it will attend the Panama meeting.

ARGENTINE MISSION ARRIVES FOR BUSINESS TALKS

PY261900 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] An Argentine mission is currently in Managua. The mission will hold business meetings with Nicaraguan Government officials and will negotiate the repayment of an overdue debt of more than $40 million. It is believed that the Argentine mission will also promote the exportation of Argentine goods to Nicaragua.

PASTORA REPORTS CAPTURE OF TWO GDR CITIZENS

PA260216 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2339 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 25 May (ACAN-EFE) -- Eden Pastora, "Commander Cero" from Nicaragua announced today, through spokesmen in San Jose, that "two internationalists from Democratic Germany" had been captured in combat. The commander in chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance's (ARDE) armed forces, said that the two prisoners will be turned over to the International Red Cross, as has been done with another Sandinist prisoner. He did not specify where they would be turned over. Neither it was specified where the Germans were captured but Pastora's report said that he has been fighting in several places, including Bartola, Sabalos and Boca del Rio Infiernillo in the San Juan Department, in central Nicaragua.

In a reference to officers of the former Somozist guards who are now part of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), who in the last few days have criticized Pastora, "Commander Cero" said that many of them were members of a select groups of Somoza's army. Pastora warned that "we are at war with the communist present and the Somozist past."

WOUNDED GERMAN DENIES NEWSWOMAN KILLED

PA261750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] San Jose, 26 May (AFP) -- Three German citizens, who were wounded in the anti-Sandinist ambush of a boat on the bordering San Juan River, are in a private clinic in this capital.

Initial reports from Managua indicated that Mariana Seiss, a German newswoman, had been killed during the attack, but Valentin Schwab, a newsman, denied this report, indicating that the newswoman was not in the boat attacked by the anti-Sandinists.

Those wounded are Dr Walter Shuetz, newsman Schwab, and Professor Heidrun Lutz, who are out of danger, according to the FRG Embassy here.

AFP spoke briefly by telephone with Scwab at the clinic. He reiterated that none of the three is in danger, but that the state of health of each one "is different," without going into details. The conversation was interrupted by a nurse who ordered him to "go back to bed."

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA270337 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 May 83

[Communique No 18, issued by the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry's Public and Foreign Relations Office in Managua on 26 May - read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reports:

1. On 21 May, more than 1,200 Somozist counterrevolutionaries divided in several task forces came from Honduras and attacked the sectors of El Escambray, El Porvenir, (La Cantina) and El Carbon with the intention of taking over the town of Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department.

2. For 4 days, the troops of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, engaged in fierce combat with the counterrevolutionary forces and annihilated them, thus preventing the takeover of Jalapa. As a result, most of the invaders have returned to their camps in Honduran territory as of this date. To date, the results of this fighting are as follows: The Somozist counterrevolutionaries suffered 95 casualties and the EPS troops 23 casualties.

3. At the southern border: During these same days and in the sectors of (La Bartola), La Azucena and Mata de Cana in Rio San Juan Department, combat has been waged against counterrevolutionary elements coming from Costa Rica, from whose territory they have realized several attacks on Nicaragua. The Somozist counterrevolutionaries have suffered 22 casualties and the EPS 10 casualties. [Issued] Managua, 26 May 1983. Public and Foreign Relations Office of the Defense Ministry. Free Fatherland or death!

FDN REPORT SAYS GOVERNMENT OFFENSIVE 'CHECKED'

PA270343 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2112 GMT 25 May 83

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 25 May (LATIN-REUTER) -- Some 5,000 Nicaraguan soldiers have launched a general offensive in the Nueva Segovia Department, in northern Nicaragua, to expel the rebel forces from their entrenched positions, the insurgent leaders said today.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN) said in a communique released in Tegucigalpa that the offensive began on Saturday in seven different areas of Nueva Segovia and that heavy fighting is still in progress. It added that so far 400 soldiers have been killed or wounded and listed the rebel casualties at 15 dead and 32 wounded.

The FDN, which is expanding its struggle in the interior of Nicaragua to overthrow the leftist Sandinist government, said the offensive has been checked. "Our forces are not only consolidating their positions; they are taking control of sectors of Nueva Segovia," said the communique.

Military sources had said in Managua previously that a new wave of 1,200 rebels invaded Nueva Segovia from Honduras on Saturday and that 90 rebels and 21 soldiers had died in the fighting. The FDN said that rebel forces attacked government troop concentrations in several areas, including La Cantina, La Union, La Instancia, Jampali, Tastasli, El Carbon, and El Escambray. It added that arms and ammunition were seized from the soldiers, including 40 Chinese-made AK-47 rifles, machineguns, and mortars.

NUNEZ TELLEZ RETURNS FROM LIBYA; NO ANNOUNCEMENT

PA260449 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council, returned to the country today from Libya. Upon his arrival at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport, he was received by Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. No reports were given on the purpose of Nunez Tellez' trip to Tripoli where he met with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

ARGENTINE DAILY INTERVIEWS COMMANDER BORGE

PY250341 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 23 May 83 pp 18, 19

[Undated exclusive interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge to CLARIN special correspondent Mario Stilman in Managua]

[Text] [Question] Commander, is there respect for human rights in Nicaragua:

[Answer] The way we see it human rights are not only those that have to do with tortures and murders. We feel that, objectively speaking, there are a number of goals that we have not reached: the infant mortality rate is still high, there is a degree of illiteracy, there are 250,000 Nicaraguans out of work. The worst lack of respect for human rights are the children who die for lack of medical care, the terrible poverty of the workers and the political will to leave these problems unsolved. It is a lack of respect to curtail social programs to the detriment of minority sectors in order to step up arms buildup, to discriminate against the blacks, to devise plans to make the rich wealthier and the poor poorer.

[Question] I have not heard you say whether in Nicaragua prisoners are mistreated or whether the opposition is jailed?
[Answer] I can definitely guarantee you that that is not so.
[Question] Is there freedom of press?
[Answer] No, in a state of war we have the right to implement certain exceptional measures, levy certain restrictions on the press. Prior censorship is one of the defense mechanisms, here and anywhere else in the world.

[Question] How can the news media that are moderately critical of the process do any harm?
[Answer] No, no...news media must not have a moderately critical but a truly critical attitude.
[Question] How is one supposed to understand this? You do not allow any criticism.
[Answer] Yes we do...

[Question] There is proof to the contrary. You said yourself that there is prior censorship.

[Answer] Criticism is one thing and lies and slander are something else.

[Question] Do you believe that it destabilizes the process? Does it help the counterrevolutionaries?

[Answer] Of course, and Reagan takes advantage of it.

[Question] How?

[Answer] By claiming that we are helping revolutionary sectors in other countries. I am glad that that is what is worrying him and not the possibility that we may install missiles in Nicaragua.

[Question] Do you help the Salvadoran guerrillas?

[Answer] We support them.

[Question] How far does this support go?

[Answer] It is only political and moral support.

[Question] However, the events in Managua involving the deaths of Salvadoran guerrilla Commanders Ana Maria and Salvador Cayetano Carpio have had negative effects at the international level.

[Answer] Quite the contrary, and that was because of the serious, objective and responsible manner with which we handled the situation. We told the truth when we could have released another version.

[Question] But you did accuse the CIA.
[Answer] And we have not denied having done so.
[Question] Events have shown that it was not the CIA.
[Answer] I am talking about Carpio's suicide and the individuals who executed Ana Maria. The latter were linked to the CIA.

[Question] It is difficult to believe this. However, facts prove your links with the war in El Salvador.

[Answer] We have never denied the fact that revolutionary leaders of other nations were in Nicaragua. How can we close the doors in the face of the revolutionaries if we do not close them in the face of the reactionaries? We have had Thomas Enders here ... and Richard Stone will come down here as well.

[Question] Borge, what is this popular church?

[Answer] There is a lot of talk about it, I think the term is misleading.

[Question] What is it then? Because in Nicaragua we have two opposing churches.

[Answer] It is not a matter of one church being popular and the other unpopular. It is the same church within which there is one sector which takes the side of the poor and another which takes the side of the rich. This creates tensions.

[Question] What kind of tensions?

[Answer] Most Nicaraguans are Christians and revolutionaries. However there is a minority which has been engaging in reactionary politics within the church.

[Question] Are you referring to Bishop Obando y Bravo?

[Answer] The problem we are having with him is not raised by his religious duties but rather by his political stands.
[Question] What political stands?
[Answer] He acts more like a political leader than a gospel-preaching priest.
[Question] What restrictions have been imposed upon him?
[Answer] None.
[Question] Have you not forbidden him to have mass broadcast over television?

[Answer] We have not hindered him from having mass broadcast over television. It is just that he wanted to be the only one, and there were other bishops who had the same right. We had imposed restrictions on Monsignor Obando's exclusive use of television. We think it fair that mass be said by priests and bishops of various dioceses in the country.

[Question] Commander, an electoral process is now being opened. Why was not this process carried out during the revolution's first stage?
[Answer] Because we had no intention to carry it out. And I think it was a mistake. But... why regret mistakes?
[Question] Why was it a mistake?
[Answer] Because had we allowed the elections the "political pluralism" would have vanished from this country...

[Question] Was not that the advise you had received from Carlos Andres Perez, Fidel Castro and other friends of the process?

[Answer] Yes, they recommended that we call elections. They said that was a good way because in doing so we would institutionalize the revolution, make it legal. But we did not do it, which proves, once again, that it is up to us to make our own decisions.

[Question] I understand that Fidel recommended you to run for president because of your popularity among the Nicaraguan people.

[Answer] He never told me that ...

[Question] Last Friday, during a visit to a market place with U.S. magistrates, people complained about the milk shortage and you blamed the CIA for it. Do you really believe the CIA is concerned about milk being in short supply in Nicaragua?

[Answer] Well, we ought to be fair in that respect: the milk shortage is due to lack of production. But, if we add to this hoarding, stealthy purchases and its subsequent destruction -- as is the case with other products -- so as to lose the people's support, that is where I believe the CIA comes in. Is not Chile an example?

[Question] There are sectors complaining that you are benefiting the rank and file committees to the detriment of most people.

[Answer] There may be some abuse, that is true. But that is not the revolution's will.

[Question] Are not there former Somozist collaborators in those committees?

[Answer] There probably are, but we are exercising a strict control.

[Question] And those rank and file organizations are not committing any outrages?

[Answer] Some of them, yes.

[Question] For example, branding someone of being a "Somozist" without its being so? Or in the case of being a harmless "Somozist," and then he is subjected to violent actions.

[Answer] If this individual was a "Somozist" he has no right to be a popular leader.

[Question] Even if he is not a leader ... Is not such an individual forced to join the Sandinist Defense Committee?

[Answer] No; as every popular organization it must strictly be of a voluntary nature.

[Question] But, is it actually of a voluntary nature?
[Answer] It should be so in theory.
[Question] Are Nicaragua's defense expenditures significant?
[Answer] I believe they are excessive.
[Question] Why do you incur them then?
[Answer] Because if we do not, there will be no revolution in a short period of time.

[Question] You have stated that Nicaraguans do not hate American people but their leaders. Why then, does the Sandinist anthem contain a phrase which reads: "Yankees, Mankind's Foes?"

[Answer] It was absolutely necessary to include it. Our anthem, composed by Carlos Mejia Godoy, needed an anti-imperialist touch. Carlos talked to me over the telephone while he was composing our anthem in Costa Rica and I suggested to him to include such a phrase.

[Question] But is it said that this phrase is attributed to you?
[Answer] I had only suggested it to him.
[Question] Is the judicial branch in Nicaragua reliable?
[Answer] It has not gone through the necessary changes yet. There still is an unavoidable lack of smoothness.

[Question] What does the nonalignment philosophy mean to you?

[Answer] What does nonalignment mean? The U.S. is a nonaligned country. Is it not?

VOICE OF SANDINO REPORTS CLASHES, CASUALTIES

PA250500 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in English to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 24 May 83

[Text] Here is report No. 60 from the headquarters of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, to all the Nicaraguans and the free countries of the world. The groups that are fighting and defending the sovereignty of Nicaragua and successfully hitting the enemy's forces from Managua hereby report:

1. On 20 May 1983 at 1000 the Pedro Pablo Meneses squad ambushed the totalitarian forces in the area of Guadalupe, killing two enemies and causing them several wounded. We suffered no deaths or wounded.

2. On 24 May 1983, the (Manzanares) squad clashed with the enemy in the Rio San Juan area, causing them eight deaths and eight wounded. One of our members was also killed. That same day at 1830 five members of the Sandinist Peoples Army deserted to the Arde forces that are fighting against the totalitarian government in power.

3. On 20 May 1983 at 1200 the Francisco Gutierrez squad from the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front attacked the peoples' militia and police base in Rivas. As a result of this attack, 12 enemies died. Our troops grieve for the deaths of two of our men. We shall continue fighting with faith in true democracy and peace for our country! There will be no return to the past!

ARDE COMMUNIQUE REPORTS 85 SANDINIST CASUALTIES

PA270240 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 27 May 83

[Communique issued by Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, dated 26 May 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, Arde, armed forces general command informs the people of Nicaragua and the free peoples of the world that at 0600 on 25 May 1983 four squads of our army, defender of the sovereignty of our homeland, ambushed the interventionist army of the Managua totalitarian regime. After 3 hours of fighting, the enemy suffered 85 casualties.

During that clash, three FRG communist internationalists were captured. They had been wounded. The internationalists identified themselves as FRG communist reporters. They will be returned to the representatives of the FRG Embassy somewhere along the border with Costa Rica.

Without totalitarism or returning to the past. Free fatherland or death [Issued] Mountains of Nicaragua, 26 May 1983. [signed] Arde Armed Forces General Command.

VOICE OF SANDINO INTERVIEWS ALFONSO ROBELO

PA261623 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 25 May 83

[Interview granted by Alfonso Robelo, member of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Directorate, to "our southern neighbor's Noticias Monumental:" no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Robelo] [Passage omitted] I think that if the militarymen in the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] general staff were purged, we might achieve coordination, even unity. Today, however, when the FDN general staff consists totally of former National Guard militarymen, and we realize that this might mean the return of the National Guard as an institution, we cannot do so. If, in an effort to be broad-minded and to go so far as to accept individuals with a Somozist past in a national alliance, we lose the chance of securing the enlistment of valuable elements that currently comprise the basis of military support for the dictatorship, we would be making a bad mistake. As pragmatists, we must seek an effective means of achieving that unity without damaging our revolutionary and democratic prospects.

[Unidentified Reporter] The FDN might succeed in its attempts to seize large (?cities) or towns in the north.

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance] might succeed in doing the same in the south. This would result in a tragic Nicaraguan panorama: Some towns controlled and run by the FDN, other towns controlled and run by Arde, while Managua and other western areas of the country remain under Sandinist Front control. Undoubtedly a situation marked by permanent war and many deaths would ensue.

[Robelo] a danger of that truly exists, and we share that concern. It is possible -- and this must be made clear -- that Nicaragua might be turned into a new Lebanon, Central America's Lebanon. That would be terrible. Though an effort must be made to achieve unity, it cannot be sought with those whose past is associated with Somozism. I think that a purge should be conducted in order to achieve unity. I insist: The way things currently stand within the FDN general staff, it would be very difficult to achieve unity.

However, as we advance, consolidating the theaters of war and conducting military operations, I think that unity in action will gradually develop. In fact, there has already been some coordination. We have a common enemy, the communist government in Managua, and we are attacking on two fronts. This is what they are already being called: The northern front and the southern front. This in itself demonstrates already that the problem is being attacked from two angles: the north and the south. As we advance, we must gradually resolve the various situations.

The one thing that I want to make clear is that we do not regard them as our enemies. The FDN is not our enemy. The FDN is a force with which we cannot reach an understanding because of its current condition, but they are not our enemies. Our enemies are those who are currently repressing the Nicaraguan people: The FSLN National Directorate, which sold itself to the Cubans, surrendering to the Soviet Union through these interventionists.

[Reporter] And the arms, where did they arrive?

[Robelo] Well, those secrets cannot be told, or rather must not be told, but many of the arms were in Nicaragua already. Nicaragua...[changes thought] Many arms were left here after the war. Our history is full of wars and revolutions. Especially during the war against Somoza many arms were buried underground. We call this caching [embuzonar]. These weapons have been taken to the Atlantic zone. In addition, deserters have brought their own arms, and, furthermore, arms have been purchased in the international market. These are the three main sources of supplies we have had.

We do not have the number of weapons we want. The quantity we have is relatively small compared to the military power of the Managua government, which is supported by Cuba and Moscow. We are not speaking of large quantities, but the main sources of supply are within Nicaragua and the arms black market. All revolutions get their arms like this; this is no secret.

[Reporter] Let's talk of the U.S. role in this struggle of the anti-Sandinists in the north and in the south.

[Robelo] Well, I understand that the United States is fully aware of the reality of what is going on in Nicaragua. Although the United States has maintained relations with Nicaragua, it has expressed complete annoyance with the presence of the other superpower, the USSR, in Nicaragua. This situation has led to support for the FDN forces, which have entered Nicaragua with the help of the United States.

We would accept U.S. aid and we are asking for it. It is important that this aid is given to us with no strings attached. It is important that this aid be given to strengthen an independent democratic ally and not at all to try to tie up Arde and turn it into a puppet organization. We would never accept this. It is important that they understand that being given aid is so that we Nicaraguans can expel the Cubans and other foreigners from Nicaragua, not to turn us into puppets of the other superpower.

DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST U.S. STATEMENTS REPORTED

FL261130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Thousands of workers, peasants, students, Pioneers, FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] members, and housewives throughout the country are mobilizing to demonstrate repudiation of the insolent U.S. Administration statements and in a show of support for the GRANMA editorial that responsed to the imperialist diatribe.

At the main offices of the party in Havana Province, an open platform was set up yesterday. Trade union leaders of several sectors, in representation of their comrades, repudiated the arrogant statements of President Ronald Reagan and the ultrareactionary Senator Goldwater. Thousands of workers and members of the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] from Havana Province expressed their rejection of the inflammatory statements made by the Yankee imperialists and reaffirmed their determination to fight to the last drop of blood, if through miscalculation, the enemy of all the peoples dares to step on the sacred soil of the fatherland.

The young people of Matanzas demonstrated with similar attitudes, while in Sancti Spiritus, over 400,000 persons expressed their open contempt for the threats hurled by Reagan and the racist Goldwater.

The sharp remarks of the U.S. leaders, repudiated by GRANMA, also caused great indignation among the people of Villa Clara. In a rally held in Santa Clara, trade union leaders said that apparently Reagan and the Miami worms have forgotten their experience at Giron.

Militant meetings were held yesterday in various areas of Camaguey Province. Construction, sugar, commerce, and farm workers demonstrated their repudiation of Yankee arrogance, and in revolutionary response to its threats expressed their commitment to fulfill the plans for production and services with their rifles slung on their shoulders if need be. The Camaguey FMC issued a statement in support of GRANMA's editorial; it said that the Camaguey women are ready todefend this land at whatever price necessary. In Holguin, over 15,000 Pioneers and students marched to a platofrm set up in front ofthe (La Periquera) Building in the center of the city and condemned the new threats made by Washington against the Cuban revolution.

RADIO NOTES U.S. BAN ON CUBAN NICKEL PRODUCTS

FL261230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] As part of its fierce anti-Cuban camapign, the U.S. Government has banned the import of Japanese stainless steel goods containing Cuban nickel beginning 1 June. To that end, a special emissary from the Yankee Treasury Department was dispatched to Tokyo to inform officials of the Japanese Ministries of Foreign Relations and International Trade.

According to the Tokyo NIHON KEISAI SHIMBUN newspaper, the Japanese side said that Japan imports a small amount of Cuban nickel and the government cannot distinguish which products contain Cuban nickel. Japanese observers said this Yankee measure, besides going against Cuba as part of enforcing the Reagan administration's blockade against the Caribbean republic, also constitutes an aggression against Japan since it limits its commercial prospects and therefore dictates with whom Japan can maintain normal relations.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ON L.A. ECONOMIC CRISIS

PA261420 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 May 83

[From the "Personality of the Week" program: interview with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez in Bogota by reporters Raul Gutierrez and Javier Ayala; date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [First reporter] And now we will have a look of what could be considered the other side of the coin; from Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, the indisputable leader of Cuban economic policy [words indistinct] we will hear about the Latin American crisis.

[Second reporter] Dr Rondriguez, CARACOL reporters are grateful for this interview. First, we would like to ask you the following question: You have come here to attend a meeting of economic experts to analyze Latin American problems, and logically, considering that you have had to deal with the economic difficulties faced by the Socialist Republic of Cuba, problems with which we Colombians are familiar, I must ask you: How do you see the general economic situation in Latin American today?

[Rodriguez] More than giving my personal opinion on the general economic situation in Latin America, I would like to mention to CARACOL's audience that, in the past few weeks, three documents which I consider of great importance for our countries' economies have been published. One of these documents was prepared by the Economic Commission for Latin America, ECLA, which is the UN organization having to do with Latin American economies. Another document was issued by SELA, which is an organization created by Latin American states to plan economic actions. The third document is from CEMLA, the Center for Latin American Monetary Studies organized by (?central banks). These three documents agree -- as do all of us whom these institutions have invited to analyze the Latin American situation -- that the Latin American economy has never been as bad as today. We have not had a similar situation in four decades. We can explain this with a factor that nonexperts can't always understand: The so-called GNP growth or contraction, which is one way of measuring a country's economic development. When the GNP grows, there is not always development, but there is a positive economic element. When the GNP drops, there is no development whatsovever; to the contrary, the economic situation is even more negative. For the first time in the past few decades, not only Latin America as a whole, but each of the Latin American countries -- except for Cuba, as I will explain later -- has had a decline in its economic status. In other words, the economy in our countries this year is worse than last year's, although in previous years there were times of limited or potential growth. The grave aspect of this situation is that this is not accidental. Several Latin American personalities have been meeting here in Bogota -- and I want to thank the government of Bogota for the hospitality [words indistinct] people of great literary pride and the people of Bogota have been sympathetic and [words indistinct].

As I was saying, in analyzing the situation, we have concluded that the situation is grave today and threatens to continue to be grave tomorrow and for a long time unless problems are solved before the international [word indistinct] toward which the Latin American economies are heading; for example, the serious and important internal problems that make our economies inefficient, backward, wasteful, and so unbalanced within their societies as to be dangerous to Latin American stability.

[First reporter] We realize that there is no magic formula to solve a crisis, but what would you suggest to overcome the present economic difficulties that all Latin American countries are facing? What should be the continent's policy?

[Rodriguez] As you have said, these problems do not have any specific solution. What could adversely affect countries of widely differing economic and social systems could have successful results with others. As I said at the beginning, nothing occurs in Latin America that does not have implications in the rest of the world. We are not facing a Latin American crisis. What we have is a crisis of the capitalist world economy -- mainly, of the developed centers of the world's capitalist economy. This is also affecting the developed centers of the socialist economy because of an interrelationship that makes possible these effects -- no matter how light. Not only Latin America, but also Asia and Africa are victims of this situation.

The developed centers of international captialism still have the means to transmit to our countries the worst effects of the economic crisis. During the years 1974 and 1975, there was economic turmoil in the international capitalist centers, mainly as a consequence of the inflationary process promoted by the United States in order to wage its ill-fated and adventurous war against the Vietnamese people. The United States financed the Vietnam war by issuing a currency which had been universally accepted. This was possible because of an international monetary system at the service of the developed capitalist countries; but particularly as the result of what was discussed some years ago in [word indistinct] which subordinated the world's economy to the U.S. economy.

By issuing this universally accepted currency, the United States made other countries pay. An example was the so-called Eurodollar. In other words, the United States used a surplus of currency to seize control of Europe's important productive centers and the European economy. Europe was flooded with currency, which led to the inflationary process and to the international economic crisis. Then came the implementation of new oil prices. The developing oil-producing countries did not want their oil to be used as a cheap source of energy for the benefit of the world's big capitalist centers. Suddenly the big international economic centers of capitalism were hit by the effects of the oil prices. They claim that the crisis is the result of the oil prices, which of course is false. The crisis, as I have said, has a different origin. However, they also immediately tried to organize those aspects of the international economy which they manipulate. They transformed the effects of oil costs into debts for developing countries and profit for them by increasing the price of capital goods; in other words, the [words indistinct] they wanted, to eliminate the negative effects resulting from the oil [words indistinct] and at the same time make additional profits.

[Second reporter] Then, under these circumstances, shouldn't Latin America, for example, renegotiate its foreign debt as a whole, considering that it was induced by international banks and U.S. and European corporations? Right now it seems that this should be the initial formula for Latin America: To renegotiate its debt as a whole in order to get better interest and credit terms.

[Rodriguez] Fine. You have mentioned one of the consequences of the whole problem, and that is Latin America's indebtedness, which totals more than $300 billion, and which, according to current estimates, will cost the region over $40 billion a year in interest payments. Naturally, this is one of the greatest problems resulting from the situation.

The money was made easily. The petrodollars were transferred to Europe in the form of deposits made by oil-producing countries, as well as in other ways, resulting from the sale to oil-producing countries of an enormous amount of weapons by European capitalist countries and by the United States, which is one of the largest suppliers of weapons and also one of the international financial fronts. This money was made readily available to Latin America. International banks gave loans easily to Latin America; they gave loans freely and made great deals for several years. At the same time, Latin American countries -- although I must say that we are not all the same. I can say that in my country this money was put to good use: That money is there in the form of factories, roads, hospitals, schools, of everything you can see in my country today. This is not just in my imagination. I think you were in my country when former President Lopez was there; you saw some of the things we have done, and it's all there. However, this was not the case everywhere. In many places, the money fell into the hands of government leaders who were better at keeping the money than using it properly. Many fortunes were made in many Latin American countries; this is well known. I do not have to mention names, but they are well known throughout Latin America. They money was used in speculative business; it was used in a carefree manner, and the results in the economy were not as [word indistinct] as they would have been had the money been used efficiently.

Therefore, in discussing the problem today, we reach two conclusions: International banks are in fact responsible for lending money easily and at high risk [words indistinct] and have made great deals through interest rates and other banking transactions [words indistinct] of conditions that increase the cost of (?money). There are also responsibilities that we, the indebted countries, must assume. Domestically, the people must question those responsible. As for international responsibility, the indebted countries should also share responsibility for the consequences.

At this time, the unanimous opinion of all of us who have met here -- we come from various parts of Latin America, we represent different concepts, different economic theories. There are some who follow Monetary theory, others who prefer Keynesian theory, some of us are Marxists, and there are others who are a combination of Keynesian and Marxists -- we have all agreed, and not only us but also prominent experts from the United States and the rest of the world, that the indebtedness is so grave and large that there is no way out unless an adequate solution is negotiated which will permit Latin American countries to pay their debts within a certain time, and if they are not forced to pay the high interest rates that are currently ruining our economies. At the same time, the region will require continuity in the flow of financial resources so that development will continue (?without interruption).

Now, this cannot be the result of a meeting of specialists, not even of heads of state. I have said that international economy has aspects that could make the Latin American situation more serious. These factors have given international relations an unjust, unacceptable, and no longer practical form. It is unjust for the developing countries and absolutely unacceptable in terms of international equity. It is not practical because countries cannot continue living in poverty, nor can they continue providing wealth to international centers of capitalism, which is absolutely intolerable.

There is an imbalance in commerce. Basic products are subjected to constant drops in price. This occurs with raw materials produced by Latin America. For instance: In my country, the price of sugar was recently about 6 cents per pound, which means, if we use 1950 prices, 1 cent a pound. These are absolutely ruinous prices and below international production costs. This situation cannot continue.

The countries that form the most important international economic centers 1) maintain and unequal commercial policy that keeps the prices of our products low and theirs high despite the economic crisis; 2) they charge us high interest rates; and 3) they prevent the flow of credit, using the pretext that our debt is too high. What can result from this? The total ruin of our countries, more disaster, more poverty [words indistinct] the countries will stop paying.

Now, what can be done? There are many things that can be done [words indistinct]. The president of Cuba, Companero Fidel Castro, in a recent meeting [words indistinct] distributing a book on the world's economic and social crisis. This book has already received a big international promotion. In the speech he delivered on the day, he said that there was only one way to adequately reverse the existing economic situation, and that was to keep on struggling.

[First reporter] I would like to ask you what can be done about Latin America's $300 billion debt and the crisis, which is almost generalized, considering that even the general renegotiation plan is a proposal, that the creditors do not accept it, and that the international credit organizations have another opinion?

[Rodriguez] I believe that the debtors can reach a consensus, but not to cause a financial catastrophe; no one is interested in causing a financial catastrophe. It is unrealistic to think that we are going to stop payment now. However, if we continue applying the system of unjust relations as it is being applied today, even if the debt is revoked there could be financial catastrophe. We are not trying to create a financial catastrophe. What we want is to negotiate under adequate conditions.

Today, one of Latin America's most outstanding economist's -- let us just say one of the most outstanding, in order not to mention his name -- has said that it was almost indispensable to obtain longer terms and lower interest rates through negotiations. But what has happened? The banks do not approve of the idea because its just does not suit their interests. They want the same conditions that exist today. It is a matter of long negotiation, of struggle, and of having to realize that only the unity of the Latin American countries -- I would rather say the unity of the Third World countries -- can influence international negotiations to have our interests prevail and not the interests of the lenders.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN EL SALVADOR CITED

PA261332 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 25 May 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] El Salvador is probably the country in which the largest number of political murders is committed daily in proportion to its population. Dozens of beheaded, machete-slashed or bullet-riddled bodies are discovered every day. However, the most significant aspect is that all of these killings are done by government troops and other groups linked to the clique holding power in that small Central American country.

Another thing that draws one's attention is the cruelty and brutality revealed in these deaths. In addition to the previously mentioned methods of murder, many victims are skinned and cut into pieces. Dozens of pregnant women have been raped by groups of soldiers and then made the victims of hideous suffering produced by the most horrible torture; not even children escape inhuman death.

These actions are irrefutable proof of the falsehood of the U.S. Government's arguments about an alleged improvement in respect for human rights in El Salvador and of the arguments used by the Salvadoran authorities to improve their public image.

In recent days, the Salvadoran Legal Aid Office issued a report indicating that, from January to April, Salvadoran troops and paramilitary forces murdered no fewer than 1,971 people, all civilians. That humanitarian organization also reported 191 cases of arbitrary arrest, 100 arrests that were followed by disappearances, and 75 cases of torture. The Legal Aid Office, which divides murders into mass and individual executions, also indicated that the mass executions it reports include those that take place as a result of military operations, primarily in rural areas. It reported that 18 such executions have occurred in the last 4 months. Among these, it mentioned the mass execution of 74 peasants in the town of San Antonio Abad, Sonsonate Department, by troops of the special Jaguar battalion. It added that bombings, mass executions, and military offensive against the civilian population took place in more than five Salvadoran departments. Among all of these actions, the air attack on the town of Berlin in Usulutan Department stands out. Seventy civilians died and four downtown blocks were destroyed as a result.

The Legal Aid Office report indicated that the arbitrary arrests include those of several foreign journalists and two members of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, one of whom, Dr Roberto Rivera, is still missing. The humanitarian institution also reported 18 beheadings and 10 cases of women raped and murdered.

The Legal Aid Office explained that 90 percent of the figures on arrests, disappearances, and torture refer only to the center of the country. There are no specific statistics for the rest of the country, indicating that the actual figures would be ever higher. However, neither terror, persecution, torture, nor murder can prevent the victory of the Salvadoran people who, led by the FMLN, are forging the path to a liberated homeland with their sacrifices.

CUBA, BULGARIA SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PACT

FL261300 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 100 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Cuba and Bulgaria have signed an agreement in Sofia to expand bilateral scientific-technical cooperation this year and next. The two countries also reviewed the prospects for economic cooperation in sectors such as the textile industry, ready-made clothing, jerseys, toys, hides, and footwear. The agreement was signed by Rumen Serbezov and Manuel Millares, the Bulgarian and Cuban ministers of light industry.

CUBA, MAURITANIA OPEN COOPERATION TALKS

FL261515 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] The first session of the Cuba-Mauritania Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has opened talks in this capital. Navy Lieutenant [rank as heard] Diop Moustapha, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of commerce and the fishing industry, [title as heard] heads the Mauritanian delegation; Joaquin Benavides, minister-president of the State Committee for Labor and Social Security, heads the Cuban delegation. The Mauritanian delegation arrived in our country yesterday and is being attended to by leaders of various branches of foreign trade, public health, and the fishing industry.

OECS ECONOMIC AFFAIRS MEETING ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

FL261615 Bridgetown CANA in English 1458 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, May 26, CANA -- Following is the full text of a communique issued last night at the end of a meeting of economic affairs ministers from Dominica, Grenada, St Lucia, St Kitts Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda, Montserrat, and St Vincent and The Grenadines.

Economic affairs ministers of the Oraganisation of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] met in Dominica on the 25th May, 1982. This was the second meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee of the OECS which deals with trade, industry, and other Common Market affairs of the organisation and also deals with wider economic issues.

The meeting had before it for consideration and took decisions on a number of matters relating to agricultural and industrial development of the member states, matters relating to planning and programming in the energy sectors of the member states, and also considered matters relating to air cargo freight rates and air travel within the OECS and Caricom member states.

In addition, the meeting took decisions on a number of industries in the member states which currently enjoy protection under the Caricom Common Market arrangements and which have been among industries falling under the OECS scheme for allocation of industry.

The meeting paid some attention to a number of difficulties that member states were experiencing in relation to the protection arrangements for industries such as paints and varnishes, galvanized sheets, plastic products and rum.

The meeting paid particular attention to the needs of the OECS states to increase their exports to all destinations including to Caricom and OECS countries and also the need to diversify export markets.

Regarding this question the meeting took a number of decisions manadating the Economic Affairs Secretariat to carry out a number of investigations into export marketing potential in neighboring Caribbean islands and indeed in the wider international market.

The meeting identified an urgent need to provide assistance in export marketing to manufacturing industries in the OECS states, and considered that the Caribbean Association for Industry and Commerce should be alerted to the need to provide a greater degree of such expertise to manufacturers in the OECS states.

The meeting considered the need for additional complimentary measures to support an export marketing thrust in the OECS region.

The meeting took note of recent decisions at the level of the Caricom heads of government to attempt to resolve the difficulties affecting intra-Caricom trade and paid some attention to what the OECS interests might be in the current situation.

The meeting expressed the hope that the arrangement agreed to by Caricom heads of governments could be made to have a prominent status and that the arrangements for automatic licensing, in both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago, would be made to operate effectively and in good faith, and would not have the effect of frustrating the fair growth objectives of the OECS member states.

The economic affairs ministers also took the opportunity to consider the interests of the OECS states in the impending negotiations on a new cooperation arrangement between the European Economic Community and the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of countries.

The meeting of the Economic Affairs Committee of the OECS was chaired by the Hon Lester Bird, deputy prime minister of Antigua and Barbuda. (ends)

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER PINDLING DEFENDS FAR EAST TOUR

FL261420 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] During the morning sitting of the House, the prime minister gave a breakdown of the Ministry of Transport's recent promotional tour to the Far East. It was accomplished at a public cost of just under $99,000. Sir Lynden was answering some questions tabled by the leader of the opposition, Mr Kendal Isaacs.

In the prime minister's view the tour was eminently successful, bringing the Bahamas worldwide publicity in international shipping circles. He said since the tour 4 ships have been registered in the Bahamas with the registration of another 10 ships pending. Sir Lynden said useful business contacts were also made in Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Japan.

HOUSE OBSERVES AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

FL261410 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 26 May 83

[Excerpt] Caribbean countries are now observing African Liberation Day. Guyana is marking today by reiterating its firm solidarity with the oppressed peoples of Namibia and South Africa in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Here in the Bahamas the House of Assembly has passed unanimously a resolution approving that the government take steps to discourage Bahamians from having sporting contacts with South Africa. The resolution moved by the minister of youth, sports, and community affairs, the Honorable Kendal Nottage, also made public the antiapartheid position of the House of Assembly.

ECUADOR

BRAZILIAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES

PA261755 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Brazilian Deputy Foreign Minister Joao Baena Soares said today that his government is studying the SELA and ECLA proposals on a joint Latin American position to face the present economic crisis in the region in order to present a proposal at the next meeting in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

The Brazilian diplomat, who is on a 3-day official visit to our country, met with President Oswaldo Hurtado this morning. After the meeting, Baena Soares told newsmen that the purpose of his visit is to exchange ideas, information, and viewpoints concerning bilateral relations. He also stated that he hopes to encourage the two countries' joint cooperation and analyze the plan on an interoceanic highway.

The Brazilian deputy foreign minister reiterated his government's decision to support the peace negotiations for Central America being carried out by the Contadora Group.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY RESERVES -- Ecuador's international monetary reserves suffered a new reduction in April, dropping to $134 million. [Text] [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 May 83 PA]

GUYANA

GOVERNMENT DENIES HAVING 'SPIES' IN VENEZUELA

PA192051 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Georgetown, 19 May (AFP) -- The Guyanese Government, through official spokesmen, denied today that "two" Georgetown government "spies" had been arrested by the Venezuelan Army.

Spokesmen for the Foreign and Interior Ministries as well as for the commander in chief of the armed forces agreed in pointing out that "we have no particular background information on the two Guyanese citizens allegedly arrested by the Venezuelan Army." The spokesmen insisted that "there are no Guyanese spies in Venezuela."